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IMPORTERS OF
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We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:
6,500 boxes TIN PLATE,
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AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all descriptions at Factory prices.
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PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG,
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Conforming to the pressure of the times, we have determined upon
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so far as they can be effected by
Low Prices.
We shall offer AT WHOLESALE throughout the season and during the present agitations a stock of
Dry Goods, Hosiery and Notions,
Unsurpassed in
FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND REAL VALUE.
These are times for
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[illegible]
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WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Cash Buyers are particularly invited to an examination of our stock of
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"Dead! Late so loyal, brave and true."
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[illegible]
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Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XIV. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, AUGUST 11, 1861. NUMBER 338.

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Chicago Tribune

SUNDAY, AUGUST 11, 1861.

KENTUCKY INVADED.

If the reports from Cumberland Gap may be believed—and we see no reason to doubt them—the rebels have made a quick response to Kentucky's choice of the Union, by marching several thousand men into the State for rapine and plunder. They are said to be pouring through Cumberland Gap, headed upon Barboursville, where are large supplies of bacon, and a Bank to be robbed. If the raid has been indeed begun, it will probably not stop with this. There are other troops near the border, and other suspicious movements going on in Tennessee, that forbid the idea. Kentucky has made the fate of the Union her fate, and if her fields are now to be drenched in blood as a consequence, it will be because the rebel States have forced the issue.

GEN. PILLOW.

Our dispatches from Cairo and Louisville agree that Gen. Pillow is devoting all his energies to the concentration of rebel troops at New Madrid, and to the strengthening of that position. The camps at Union City have been exhausted, and it is believed that the railroads leading north from Memphis are being used to their utmost capacity in transporting troops. Whatever force Gen. Pillow may be able to collect, his defensive works at New Madrid must be (when complete) very formidable, or the traditions of Mexico and Mr. Russell's description of Fort Randolph are utterly at fault.

More big guns have been received at Bird's Point, from St. Louis, and on our side the preparations either for offensive or defensive warfare—as time shall develop a choice—are on a large scale and of the most complete order.

THE WHEELING CONVENTION.

The provisional convention of Virginia re-assembled at Wheeling, on Tuesday the 6th, and is attended by the delegates of nearly every county west of the Alleghanies—a more numerous body than at the first session. The great question of a division of the State—on which the Legislature refused to act—is now revived with seemingly a more settled determination of its friends to carry it through. There will be, and in fact there has been thus far, a warm contest upon it, but indirect votes show some 40 in favor of the project, with 35 opposed, the latter being of two classes—those who oppose any division, and those who regard present action as inexpedient. The first thing done by the convention was to raise a committee of 31, one from each county represented, who should consider and mature all plans looking to a separation from the eastern part of the State, and meanwhile all resolutions are referred to them. This committee has a large majority of divisionists, and is composed as follows:

Messrs. West of Wetzel, Crawford of Hancock, Nichols of Brooke, Wilson of Ohio, Burley of Marshall, Johnson of Tyler, Stewart of Doddridge, Williamson of Pleasants, Douglas of Ritchie, Van Winkle of Wood, Flesher of Jackson, Wetzel of Mason, Brumfield of Wayne, Kramer of Monongalia, Barns of Marion, Cather of Taylor, Zinn of Preston, Parsons of Tucker, Crane of Randolph, Hagans of Barbour, Smith of Upshur, Lightburn of Lewis, Withers of Gilmer, Davis of Harrison, Graham of [illegible], Slack of Kanawha, Trout of Hampshire, Hawxhurst of Fairfax, and Miner of Alexandria.

The following resolutions, offered by Mr. Flesher, are the more important of the papers referred to the committee:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Division of the State, be requested to inquire into the expediency of taking the sense of the people in all the counties lying west of a line from the northwest corner of Tennessee and running to the top of the Allegheny mountains to the State of Maryland, on the question of a division of the State.

2. That the sense so required shall be taken by polls in the usual forms at the several places of holding elections in the said counties on a day fixed by the Convention in the month of October next.

3. That if a majority of the voters shall cast their votes on that day in favor of a division of the State, the Legislature shall be requested and empowered to pass a law calling a Convention to assemble at the Capital at Wheeling, at as early a day as may be, for the purpose of forming a Constitution, and doing all other things necessary to be done for the proper organizing of Western Virginia into a State to be called the State of New Virginia.

A resolution offered by Mr. Farnsworth, of Upshur, declaring it inexpedient to take action on a division of the State, and providing for the dissolution of the Convention on the 9th, was laid on the table after a sharp debate, by a vote of 39 to 25. A resolution providing for the repeal of the stay law passed by the Legislature, was also, after debate, tabled by a vote of 41 to 24. Ordinances have been reported declaring null and void the proceedings of the rival Convention at Richmond, particularly the act which alienates loyal citizens of the State; also, ordinances providing for the discharge of the duties of State officers, and for other matters of local interest. As an offset to the Richmond ordinance, it is proposed to adopt one at Wheeling declaring the aiders and abettors of treason enemies to the State, and confiscating both their real estate and personal property to the Government.

Personal.

Gen. Fremont has wisely continued Col. Wagner in the position assigned him under McClellan, as Chief of Artillery of his department, with headquarters at Cairo; and a dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette* announces the further appointment of Capt. Kobold, of the Chicago Union Cadets, to superintend the field cannon. Both are experienced military men, and have seen service in Europe. Col. Wagner was offered a Brigadier Generalship, but preferred the post to which his experience and education more strongly directed him.

Hand Cuffs and Halters.

The Lynchburg *Republican* learns, in addition to the handcuffs brought by the invading army, was a large number of halters for hanging Southern traitors and rebels.

It is hardly necessary to remark that the handcuff and halter story is false. But it is evident that the Lynchburg paper thinks that if the Government dealt with traitors and rebels as their crimes deserve, handcuffs and halters would be needed. It was a sense of just and deserved punishment that suggested those articles to the mind of the Lynchburg editor.

How Dispatches are Made.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Friday, had an item in its local column stating that the steamer Ida May had brought a report that Gen. Rosecrans had intercepted the rebel forces under Gen. Wise at a place twenty miles beyond Gauley Bridge, and defeated him in a hard fought battle. The item stated the rebel loss at fifteen hundred and that of the Federal troops five hundred, and that after the battle Wise, finding his condition desperate, surrendered himself and all his forces prisoners of war. The report seemed so improbable that we declined publishing it. The next morning we found it dressed up as a telegraphic dispatch in one of the morning papers, and dated Cincinnati, Aug. 9. We make this explanation in answer to several inquiries respecting the truth of this fraudulent dispatch.

Maine Republican Convention.

The Republican State Convention of Maine met at Augusta on Wednesday the 7th, and was attended by about 700 delegates, who unanimously nominated Gov. Israel Washburn for re-election. The resolutions seem to be modelled after the Crittenden platform, and declare that the war has been forced upon the North, and is now waged without any desire for subjugation or conquest, but to maintain the supremacy of the laws and preserve the dignity and equality of the several States, and that when this object is accomplished the war should cease.

Gov. Wise.

The story of the battle between Rosecrans and Wise, and the capture of the latter, is [illegible]

FROM CAPE GIRARDEAU.

Cape Girardeau—The Apprehensions of an Attack—Jeff. still at Bloomfield—Col. Marsh's Location and Surroundings—His Command—Gen. Watkins of Missouri.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CAPE GIRARDEAU, Mo., Aug. 9, 1861.

I propose to tell you what I have seen and heard during a two days' tarry in this famous little city. The expedition of Col. McArthur brought me here, and the cleverness of the people, the fine table of the Johnson House, and the beauty of the town have kept me thus far beyond Col. McA.'s return.

You know the result of that expedition—that the alarm was groundless, the people of the Cape—soldiers and citizens—having been more scared than hurt, and that after a night's stay the Cairo lads turned about for home. And I am satisfied there has never existed any pressing necessity for these reinforcements.

Since being here I have mingled with all classes of people—secession and Union—and, as I intimate, I believe the Jeff. Thompson army is yet at St. Luke, near Bloomfield. They have never yet been within thirty miles of the place, in any force. Their scouts, of course are constantly about; in fact, on our way up from Cairo, we found a half dozen of them at Commerce, who, upon our first appearance went stringing off at a rapid gallop toward Benton, but the enemy, in any considerable force, as I say, have never been within a day's ride of the place. The rumors at Cairo, and the graphic dispatches received there, were to the effect that Thompson was within sixteen miles, and that an attack from his advance guard was momentarily expected.

"I knew it would be so—cuss the luck!" said one of Col. McA.'s command, the day of our approach to the place. There were just such expressions, too, trembling on the lips of every man on the boat. All came for a fight, firmly expecting to find one in progress, and finding everything in the most perfect quiet, not a shot to be heard, or a flow of blood to be seen, was altogether too much for a soldier's equanimity.

Cape Girardeau, I venture to say, is to day only known to thousands of people in the United States as the location of a Federal camp menaced by rebels. And yet it is the most important city in South Missouri, well built, and finely located, with a population (before the war) of about five thousand. It is immediately on the Mississippi river, one hundred and fifty miles below St. Louis, and fifty miles above Cairo. The hills of the river just here are high and rolling, giving to the place, from an approaching boat, a finely picturesque appearance. There are fine schools, Protestant and Catholic, in the place, two printing offices, numberless churches, flouring mills, &c., &c.

When Col. Marsh, with the 20th Illinois, first came here, he found the citizens of the place about equally divided between secession and Unionism—the more prominent, however, generally secession. The little Union army made rapid converts, and in a very short time there were but few secessionists to be found in the place—the most violent of that breed fleeing to the embrace of Jeff. Thompson and his Southern allies.

Col. Marsh first located his encampment in the valley just north of the hill upon which he now is. The change of position was made at the suggestion of Gen. Fremont. The hill upon which the encampment is now located is immediately north of the city; and commands the whole country for miles around, with the exception of a huge hill off to the west, which is to be occupied, or enfiladed against.

It is not in the power of Jeff. Thompson's army to dislodge the Federal forces from their present position, their entrenchments complete and properly mounted.

The January and Empress brought down 1,400 well armed troops for Col. Marsh's reinforcement. They are of the 9th Missouri and Rifle regiments, under command of Col. David Bayles. Six heavy pivot guns were brought along, which, when mounted on the hill entrenchments, will prove the absolute protection of the position.

The effective force now here may be put down at 5,000, made up as follows: 20th Illinois, 1,200; Col. Smith's American Zouaves, 1,200; the 9th Missouri and the Rifle Regiment, with one company of sappers and miners, 1400, and the Scott and Cape Girardeau counties Home Guards, 1,000. Then Captain Campbell of the Ottawa Artillery, heretofore in charge of Fort Prentiss, is here, with six guns and about one hundred men.

It is thought there will be no necessity for further reinforcements. At all events, Col. Marsh is well enough satisfied to risk an engagement with any number of rebels that may choose to come against him.

The city is under strong military guard night and day, and, as credit to the Federal troops, it is proper to say that good order generally prevails. I hear, in fact, no complaint of the conduct of the troops, and I have witnessed no instance of rowdyism on their part.

Several years ago I passed a year in this place, and as a consequence, I have something of an acquaintance with its people. Many of those whom I remember as my good friends, are to day in the army of Jeff. Thompson—my mortal enemies. It is more than likely they would like to see me, and I know I should like to see them, but I should prefer to have the place of meeting under the guns of Fort Fremont.

What a change since seven years ago! Then we were all of one country and at peace, to-day the streets of this city resound with the tramp of armed soldiers, and the prominent citizens of the place are fugitives from their homes and families.

What an abundance of abuse has been heaped on the head of Gen. Watkins, the famous leader of the Southwest Missouri rebels. But what if the world is mistaken, and Gen. Watkins a good Union man after all? Watkins is a half-brother of Henry Clay, a man of far more than ordinary talent, and an honorable, straight-forward citizen of Cape Girardeau county. Now, I am going to state in very few words what was told me by a good Unionist of Cape Girardeau:

Watkin's was, up to the time of Claib. Jackson's flight, a strong Union man, asserting his principles and defending them on every occasion. Then came a wild hurrah throughout this part of the State, for the organization of the militia under Jackson's infamous State law. It is asserted by the professedly knowing ones, that Watkins put himself at the head of the militia of this section, for no other purpose than to keep them in check and prevent collision with Union men. He has all along refused to let them move against Cape Girardeau, or to arm themselves with proffered Tennessee guns.

And now, at length, when there is no longer possibility of preventing a collision, you find Gen. Watkins superceded in command by Jeff. Thompson.

The secessionists of Cape Girardeau, I find, are bitter against him, and they openly assert that his sympathies are all with the Union. "Give the devil his due" is an old motto, well enough, perhaps, in this case. L. C.

LATEST FROM GEN. LYON.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

HEADQUARTERS 13TH ILL. REGT., }
CAMP ROLLA, Aug. 9, 1861. }

We have intelligence from Springfield up to Tuesday. Lyon had returned to Springfield with his command, and the enemy were assembled at McCullough's Store, or, as one report gave it, had fallen back to Arkansas again. Lyon probably feared a flank movement that would cut him off in the rear, and, moreover, was anxious for the supplies sent to Springfield. The train when last heard from was within ten miles of S., and without doubt accomplished the balance of the journey in safety.

There was great excitement in St. Louis when I arrived there on Monday evening. The *Herald* has published an extra, announcing a fight between McCulloch and Lyon, in which the Federal troops had been badly beaten. The story was made of whole cloth, and the next day Mr. Evans, whose name they had used as authority, came out and denied the whole affair. But Tuesday afternoon the secession element was high over the false news. When the intelligence came that reversed the whole story and made Lyon the victor, and the Confederates the vanquished, the tables were turned. The Union men were greatly elated, and the secessionists either denied the truth of the report or else quietly gave up their afternoon's arrogance. The rejoicing on the part of the Unionists was hearty enough to show how thoroughly they were concerned in the success of our cause.

I had an interview with Gen. Fremont on Wednesday morning. He was greatly pleased by the intelligence, and expressed himself proud of the success of our arms. The brave charge of the twenty-seven horsemen particularly delighted him. The General was looking well, and evidently in his right place. He is a hard worker—the earliest riser of the household in the morning, and among the last to retire at night.

The general opinion in St. Louis seems to be that Pillow will not attack Bird's Point, but will hasten to unite his forces with Jackson's, and march upon Lyon—trusting by the concentration of Federal forces at Bird's Point, to be able to reach him before he can be reinforced. The course beyond Springfield is undoubtedly the road to Rolla, and thence to Jefferson City. I have no idea that the enemy intend to attack St. Louis. The city would be burned before they were fairly settled in it—allowing them success in their attack.

We have a new regiment at Rolla—the 7th Missouri, Col. Stevenson commanding. The regiment is called the Irish Brigade, six companies out of the ten being composed of Emeralders. They are under orders to advance to Springfield and are only waiting for transportation.

Yesterday the regiment was honored by a visit from Mrs. Wyman, the wife of our Colonel, and her sister, Miss Bradley. Ladies are a rarity here, and the family of Col. Wyman could not be particularly welcome. They will remain several days.

John B., Jr., also arrived, and has already been adopted as the son of the regiment. His three years of life would make him a corporal, if the French system was adopted. G. C. C.

LETTER FROM CAIRO.

Gen. Prentiss' Brigade—Their New Uniforms.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Friday, Aug. 9.

Gen. Prentiss' First Brigade Illinois Volunteers is to be newly uniformed on the 20th of the present month. This is a fact not simply of interest as concerning the comfort and appearance in the field of six thousand of our Illinois troops, but because their clothing is to be of a style and quality that will challenge comparison with any in the entire country.

I have been examining some of these suits to-day in the office of Quartermaster Hatch, and more than ever experienced a sense of indignation against the knavish contractors who, in place of such clothing as this, have hung upon our brave fellows in all the States such scoundrel imitations of proper uniform. It is a move in the right direction in this Brigade, now newly organized for three years, to equip it thus splendidly, and the example should be contagious. Certainly such a contagion would be a happy exchange on the fearful epidemic of shoddy cloth and shingle-soled shoes.

This uniform is in two suits, the first, a fine firm grey doeskin cassimere, cut and put together in a workmanlike manner. The coat is a short skirt, midway to the knee, trimmed with scarlet for artillery and blue for infantry. The pants are of the same material. The hat is a firm and durable soft felt, gray, moderately high crowned, cocked at the sides by a simple button, allowing the brim to be worn at will for the protection of the neck. The fatigue suit is a shirt, pantaloons and Zouave cap in firm hickory cloth. The overcoat, to be ordered later in the season, is a garment of the usual army pattern, in style and color, but better than I have seen yet put upon our volunteers.

The price of the first named suit is $12.75, of the fatigue suit $3.00, of the overcoat $9.50. The new knapsack is a most complete affair, with "all the modern conveniences" as house agents say. This outfit of the Brigade was decided upon by a meeting of the Colonels of the several regiments comprising it. These are:

Seventh Regiment—Col. Cook.
Eighth Regiment—Col. Oglesby.
Ninth Regiment—Col. Paine.
Tenth Regiment—Col. Morgan.
Eleventh Regiment—Col. Wallace.
Twelfth Regiment—Col. McArthur.

The accoutrements are of the best character, haversack, canteen, and knapsack as above named. This should be the auspicious beginning of a better day for our Illinois volunteers, who deserve to be well clothed and well armed.

If it has cost us three months' experience to learn the proper treatment of our volunteers, the lesson will have been worth retaining even though dearly paid for. S.

SOUTH-WEST MISSOURI.

Deplorable Effects of the Rebel Invasion.

[From the Missouri Democrat.]

Our verbal advices from the Southwest reveal a fearful state of things in that region. With the destructive march of the rebel invaders, a system of horse stealing, robbing, and general outlawry prevails. Numberless atrocities and excesses are daily committed by the rebel forces, and those in league and sympathy with them. It is estimated that four-fifths of the horses in possession of the rebel troops, who are generally mounted, were stolen from the counties of Jasper, Barton, Lawrence and Newton, the section overrun by the invaders. Marauding parties are furnished with a commission to "hunt," a mild term used to cover up these predatory attacks. Horses, mules and wagons are captured wherever found. One of these commissions, or "furloughs to hunt," was found on the person of a Lieutenant, from Hickory county. The document was signed by DeWitt C. Hunter, Colonel. A man named Smith, lately moved in from Kansas, was known to have captured twenty horses and marched with them to his home in Jasper county for his private use. The community is demoralized by this system of "horse privateering," the lowest wretches in the community taking advantage of the anarchy which prevails to prey on the property of their neighbors. A man named Linn, of Sarcoxie, has made a successful "hunt," having captured, it is said, nearly a hundred horses. Foraging parties levy their contributions on friend and foe alike. Frequent robberies of stores have been committed. Large quantities of grain have been taken, and all the flouring mills have been pressed to perform a share in the "*grinding*" exactions. This system of plunder is but a small part of the aggravations which afflict the inhabitants in the regions indicated. Their fears are excited by roving bands of Indians, who it is confidently believed, accompany the rebel horde. The Indians belong to the Cherokee and Creek tribes, and are mostly half-breeds, with faces of hideous aspect. It is averred on good authority, that a Cherokee named Fry, has a commission in his deer skin pouch, insuring him a reward of $50 for the scalp usually worn by Dr. Stemmer, of Jasper county. The names of other loyal citizens are mentioned, whose scalps are in good demand, at a paying figure. The morals of the women seem also to suffer from the inhumanity of the times. A benevolent lady, whose name for the honor of her sex we suppress, *offers a premium for human scalps sufficient to make a bed quilt*. Her devotion to the rebel cause exceeds in a degree the more mercenary motive of the Cherokee, Fry.

We might add numberless instances to the above, but we forbear for the present. The people are fleeing from these terrible evils that afflict them at home, and are seeking an asylum among utter strangers. The road between Springfield and Mount Vernon has been filled with fugitives for several weeks. We can but hope that the time for their deliverance is near at hand.

Affairs in the Southwest.

[From the New York Tribune.]

A gentleman of character and reliability, who has lived at the South for more than thirty years, has just arrived in this city, and furnishes an interesting statement of the condition of affairs in Mississippi and the State contiguous.

The talk about subjugating the North had pretty much ceased. A few months since there was a good deal said in regard to taking Washington, Philadelphia and New York; and they thoroughly counted on having Illinois and Indiana on their side. Before the demonstrations after the Sumter affair, showing a united North, it was thought that it would be an easy matter to reconstruct the Union, with new guarantees for Slavery, and eject the New England States. Now, in private circles, there are admissions of discouragement, and that the South ought to have waited longer.

Money is scarce, and it is next to impossible to make a collection. It has been customary for planters to draw on bankers in anticipation of their crops; but this cannot be done now. Freights on railroads are very light; and pay is taken in Confederate bonds. There is great scarcity of leather, and it is feared that neither the army nor the negroes can be more than half shod. The cars are continually taking companies of soldiers eastward, and there is a marked diminution in the population in consequence. The poorer classes that are left can get little to do. Sometime ago there were found one morning placards posted about the streets of New Orleans containing these words:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, AND PLENTY TO EAT,
JEFF. DAVIS, AND STARVATION.

Subsequently what was called the fortifications of the city were commenced, and a great number of the unemployed set at work. The New Orleans bankers don't like the looks of Confederate bonds, and complain that the boundless issue of Confederate money will work them great injury in depreciating values. Cotton, for local manufacture, sells at 8¼ cents per pound. The planters have not bagging and rope enough to bale their present crop.

There exists greater unanimity of hatred against the North, which finds vent in the fiercest invective. They sometimes speak of arming their negroes, but it is generally thought that it would be a dangerous experiment. Our informant was present when Mr. Matthews, a member of the Legislature of Mississippi, made an address to the people in reference to the battle at Stone Bridge, where he was a spectator. He said that the Western men were as good marksmen as the Southerners, and that they stood fire well. He stated that the tide of battle was turned by a Southern regiment who threw away their rifles, and with a bowie-knife in one hand and a pistol in the other made a charge on Sherman's battery and captured it, and then turned the guns upon Union men. He rode over the field afterward, and it was one mass of dead and dying Yankees. Mr. Matthews says that before the battle at Bull Run it was agreed that if any of the men flinched at [illegible] they should be shot down. There should be no running. A precaution which would seem to indicate a lack of trust in the courage or fealty of their soldiers.

FOR GEN. FREMONT.—The steamer Denmark, which went down the river Tuesday afternoon, had on board 118 mules and 18 wagons, with the teamsters, destined for St. Louis to furnish a portion of the transportation for Gen. Fremont's Grand Army of the West. These are a portion of the teams which came down from Fort Abercrombie. There are 80 more mules to follow with the proper complement of wagons and teamsters.—*Wiscons Rep. 7th*.

Official List of the Casualties at Bull Run.

[Washington Correspondence N. Y. Herald, 9th.]

	Officers killed	Men killed	Officers wounded	Men wounded	Officers missing	Men missing
FIRST DIVISION—GEN. TYLER.						
General Staff	1	..	..	..	..	..
1st Brigade, Col. Keyes	..	19	4	48	5	149
2d Brigade, Gen. Schenck	3	16	..	15	1	15
3d Brigade, Col. Sherman	3	117	15	198	13	240
4th Brig., Col. Richardson	3	117	15	198	13	240
Total	10	269	34	4[illegible]	32	644
SECOND DIVISION—COL. HUNTER.						
Division Staff	..	..	1	..	..	..
Medical Staff	..	..	..	..	9	..
1st Brigade, Col. Porter	1	83	9	139	9	236
2d Brig., Col. Burnside	5	35	3	85	2	59
Total	6	118	13	224	20	295
THIRD DIVISION—COL. HEINTZELMAN.						
1st Brig., Col. Franklin	3	68	13	183	4	92
2d Brig., Col. Wilcox	1	70	11	161	..	816
3d Brigade	3	48	7	108	6	174
Total	6	186	31	452	10	389
FIFTH DIVISION—COL. MILES (IN RESERVE).						
1st Brigade, Col. Blenker	..	6	..	16	..	94
2d Brigade, Col. Davies	..	..	1	1	..	1
Total	..	6	1	18	..	95
Grand total	19	462	64	947	40	1176

[There are some telegraphic inaccuracies in the figures of the above table, but the grand total is no doubt correctly given.—ED. HERALD.]

THE LOSS OF ARTILLERY.

The following is the official report of the artillery loss at the battle of Bull Run, referred to in the report of Gen. McDowell:

Co. D, Second artillery, Capt. Arnold, six rifled pieces.

Co. I, First artillery, Capt. Rickets, six rifled Parrott ten-pounders.

Co. E, Second artillery, Capt. Carlisle, two rifled pieces and two howitzers. This company had six pieces in the action.

Co. —, Fifth artillery, Capt. Griffin, one rifled piece, four smooth bored—six pieces in the action.

Co. G, First artillery, one thirty pounder Parrott gun—one thirty pounder and two twenty pounder Parrott guns in action.

Rhode Island battery, five rifled pieces—six in action.

Making a total loss of seventeen rifled and eight smooth bore guns.

THE LOSS OF AMMUNITION AND COMMISSARY STORES.

Official reports make the losses in ammunition, Quartermaster's and Commissary's stores as follows:

One hundred and fifty boxes small arm cartridges.

Eighty seven boxes rifled cannon ammunition.

Thirty boxes old firearms.

Thirteen wagons loaded with provisions, and three thousand bushels of oats.

It is estimated that twenty-five hundred muskets and eight thousand knapsacks and blankets were lost.

The Goods Seized at Cairo as Contraband.

The United States District Court, Judge Treat presiding, has been in session for several days past, to dispose of cases growing out of the seizure of goods, by the Collectors at Cairo, as "contraband of war," in accordance with the directions of the President's proclamation of April last, blockading the Mississippi and Ohio rivers.

The following causes of action were commenced:

Ex. Rel. L. Weldon, District Attorney of the United States Southern Illinois, and L. L. Lightner, Surveyor of the port of Cairo, vs. 1,238 barrels of lime, 6 bundles buggy bows, 20 ditto shafts, 1 ditto seat sticks, 21 ditto buggy spokes.

Mr. Weldon, District Attorney, appeared for the Government, and Stuart, Edwards & Browd for claimants. The intervenors, parties at St. Louis and Cape Girardeau, answered that the goods seized were shipped as regular articles of commerce, to consignees at New Orleans, not designed to evade the laws or aid rebellion, and not within the scope of the President's proclamation, as "contraband of war;" alleging further, that at the date of shipment there was no actual blockade. The District Attorney, for the Government, claims that the goods are subject to the provisions of the proclamation as contraband. The cause is set down for argument, and will be heard at an early day.

The next cases are as follows:

Ex. Rel. Weldon, District Attorney, and Sloo, Surveyor of Cairo, vs. Three barges and one flat boat, containing 60,500 bushels of coal.

Ex. Rel. Weldon, District Attorney, and Lightner, Surveyor of Cairo, vs. 877 sacks of corn and 6 carboys of oil of vitriol.

In the latter case, C. A. Keyes appeared for claimant, T. J. Flournoy, of Iowa. The goods were seized upon the steamer Argonaut, at Cairo, on the way to Paducah, as contraband of war. Claimant stated that they were shipped to his consignee, a loyal citizen of Kentucky, and not designed to aid the rebels, and that he had no knowledge, when the goods were shipped, of the blockade.

After hearing the argument the Court adjudged that the coal seized be discharged, and further, that the Collector had reasonable grounds to make the seizure. There was no claimant for the vitriol and default was entered against it.

In the case against the barges, boat and coal, a like decree was entered, on the district Attorney's motion, by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. It is the property of David Loohey, and is for parties at St. Louis—*State Register 9th*.

Illinois Volunteers—Interesting Statement of Gov. Yates.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

It having been rumored in this city that no more volunteers could be had in Illinois, and that the Governor of that State would be compelled to resort to draft to fill the regiments called for, a letter was addressed to Governor Yates to ascertain the truth of the statement. The following letter, in reply, not only authoritatively contradicts the rumor, but makes an interesting statement of the remarkable resources of that State, in men, and of their eager devotion to the cause of the country:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 3, 1861.

DEAR SIR:—In reply to yours of August 2d, I hasten to say that the information (which you say is from Chicago,) "that Illinois had no more volunteers, and that we would have to initiate measures for drafting," is without the least foundation. I am amazed that any citizen of Illinois should give currency to any such statement.

Besides the 30,000 men heretofore in the service, the Department at Washington has accepted ten Independent Regiments, which are nearly ready to take the line of march to Gen. Fremont's headquarters.

In addition to this, I am authorised to raise thirteen additional regiments of Infantry, five regiments of cavalry, and one battalion of artillery.

The Adjutant General's books show that 512 Companies have been tendered out of which to select the 13 regiments, or 130 Companies—that 102 Companies of Cavalry, and 22 of Artillery, have been tendered full and ready. I add, also, that I believe double the number would have been tendered, but for my letters and publications, that no more Companies could be accepted. Also, it is believed, from fifteen to twenty thousand men have gone to Missouri and other States, because they could not be received in their own State. Companies are daily leaving to join Missouri Regiments, which cannot be received by this State.

I have felt sorely vexed at the course of the Administration, in not suffering our brave volunteers to enter the army, and in overlooking the exposed condition of this and other Western States. I am glad it is now pursuing a different policy.

If I had authority, with prospect of means, and good arms, I could raise one hundred thousand men in Illinois alone, and carry the standard of the Republic in triumph from Cairo to the Balize. Respectfully yours,

RICHARD YATES.

P. S.—I shall be happy to give you information at any time as to Illinois.

Traitors in the Camp.

[From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Whig, Aug. 3.]

ALEXANDRIA, July 27.

It is ascertained that the Southerners had accurate information of the National movement, the withdrawal from Fairfax being part of their plan to ambuscade the Nationalists.

We take the above dispatch from the Nashville *Union*, a secession journal. The day on which it bears date, July 27, three distinguished secessionists, from Mississippi and Tennessee, and one of them is command of a regiment, paid us a visit, and had a free and full conversation with us, lasting for more than one hour. In the course of that conversation, the gentleman from Mississippi stated to us that they had accurate information of the plans and purposes of the National army, and that the Confederate Government had acquired that knowledge at a cost of $160,000! This statement was made in a confident tone, and by a gentleman whom we indorse as a reliable man. If it be so, and we give it credit, there must be treachery in the National army. Who is the traitor?

Proposed Increase of the Rebel Army.

It is understood in official circles, says the Richmond *Dispatch*, that the Secretary of War, the Hon. L. Pope Walker, has recommended to Congress an addition to the Southern army of about three hundred and fifty regiments, or such a number as, added to the forces already organized, will make an aggregate of five hundred and sixty regiments. Estimating each regiment at a thousand men, this would give a force of five hundred and sixty thousand men, rank and file. The white population of the Confederate States being, in round numbers, five millions six hundred thousand souls, the proposed army would amount to just ten per cent of the whole, or one soldier to every ten white people.

Ideas to Dundee.

Russell, writing to the London *Times*, from Washington, on the 8th ult., said:

What may come after battle, who can say? At present all men entirely from the mind of. England the idea, no matter how it may originate, that there will or can be peace, compromise, union or secession till war has demonstrated the issue.

Brutality of the Rebels.

Government has information through an intercepted letter from an honorable rebel at one of the rebel forts opposite Pickens, to a friend in one of the Gulf States, of the following facts:

"We had some little excitement at the fort last night and this morning, caused by the arrival among us of a man from Pickens. It seems that he was bathing on his side of the channel, a mile and three-eights distant from here, and he swam beyond his depth. Both wind and tide being against him, he came over to us, and threw himself upon the mercy of the commander, Major Gregory, who, we think, treated him very badly.

He appeared to be a noble fellow. When asked whether he was a deserter, he replied: "No, Sir, I am a gentleman." Major Gregory tried to get some information from him as regards the state of defense in which Pickens was, but he refused to give any, upon which Gregory ordered him to be gagged—horrible—and sent to Barrancas Prison. This may be the rule of war, but may Heaven deliver us from ever maltreating a helpless foe.

"The Madison Rifles consulted about the propriety of suffering the order to be carried out, but they were advised by their own officers not to interfere; that if they did they should be punished for mutiny; besides they did not know the true real cause of the treatment.

"11 o'clock.—Just returned from a small group of friends, who were discussing animatedly the question whether or not the prisoner was treated justly. They came to the conclusion that he was not only treated unjustly, but cruelly, and they have determined to report the commander of the Fort to headquarters. What good it will do we cannot tell. But such acts of unkindness should not be left unnoticed. I think that Gen. Bragg will express his indignation at the bad manner in which the prisoner was treated, and will, if possible, redress the injury.

"I admire the prisoner. He seemed to feel no fear of foes or death. When clothes were given him, he said that if he ever lived to get back he would return their equivalent in money. When told that he would be shot if he did not answer the questions put to him, he told Gregory to shoot him if he chose, that one death was all a soldier could die. At one time he was highly insulted at the treatment, and even prepared to spit upon the insolent man, who dared to try to force him to betray his friends. Such men are rarely found, and when they are, should command respect even from their enemies."

How McClellan Takes his Observations.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writing from Washington, says:

We may, perhaps, meet a man in a broad straw hat, and without his tale-telling shoulder-straps, riding slowly through the camp, looking intently at the men, and noting every item of their accommodations, and overhearing, without seeming to listen, every word of their much or little grumbling. Unless he happens to be personally known, few take notice of him, and the utmost of recognition he receives is from the wide-awake sentry, who demands his authority for passing through the lines. Yet if this man were to appear in all the gaudy paraphernalia with which the articles of war entitle him to bedeck himself, the musket of every sentry would be at the "present," and the hand of every man and officer would visit his cap with respectful military salute—for this unostentatious man is an officer of high rank, on a quiet tour of observance. He may be a Brigadier General, or even a Major General, or it is not impossible that it is the now universally-trusted McClellan himself.

For this young Commander, never fond of show, but ever, save on State occasions, wearing the blue blouse of the Sturges Rifles (his body-guard), in preference to the more showy habiliments to which the regulations of the service entitle him, has many a time reviewed a regiment when they were utterly unconscious of his presence, and has passed through many a camp, which has been in Egyptian darkness as to the rank of their quiet guest.

In fact, the writer was lately in the camp of one of our best regiments (the 27th, from Western New York), the officers of which complained that they had never yet caught sight of McClellan, when it was known to the writer that Gen. McClellan had three times passed through their camp within the preceding 48 hours.

This sketch must be understood not as a picture of a particular camp at a particular hour of the day, but as a short summary of the varied impressions gathered from wandering through a dozen camps, and, of course, encountering each one at an hour different from the one at which any other given camp was observed.

Pay of Soldiers.

The New York papers differ in their construction of the law increasing the pay of privates and non-commissioned officers, a majority of them claiming that the increase is four dollars per month. The *World* of Friday last has the following on the subject:

The pay of privates and non-commissioned officers has been increased only *two* dollars per month, although it has been reported that the increase was four dollars. The Senate did pass a bill adding the larger sum, and after the bill had been amended by the House, the Senate concurred in the amendment, and the bill stood passed. Subsequently, however, on motion of Mr. Wilson, the Senate reconsidered its action, and adopted a new bill giving only two dollars increase, and for lack of time for any other course, the House concurred in the new bill, which received the President's approval, and is consequently a law.

Col. Wentworth Enlisting for the War.

We find the following in the special dispatches from Washington to the New York *World*:

THE FEELING IN THE WEST.—The war spirit in the West, as reported by letters constantly received here, is intense. In Illinois, nearly all the leading men of the State are taking a hand in the military business. Hon. John F. Farnsworth is here for the purpose of getting authority to raise a regiment. And it was told to-day that a number of policemen and others, formerly under the celebrated John Wentworth, ex-mayor of Chicago, are urging him also to raise a regiment, and it is thought he will consent to do so.

A New Belligerent—Jersey Stands on her State Rights.

A week ago a propeller, loaded with coal, ran upon a reef between the Jersey and Staten Island shore, opposite New Brighton, and a libel having been filed against her in this city, Deputy Marshal Peter Miller was sent down to execute the process. To the astonishment of the Deputy, the parties engaged in raising the propeller indignantly resisted the service of the process, and with the aid of two Jersey constables, arrested the officer and took him before a local magistrate of the State of New Jersey, who fined him $100. These facts coming to the knowledge of the United States Marshal for this District, he issued a warrant for the arrest of the Jersey constables, and such other parties as should resist the execution of the process. The service of this warrant, however, was found to be as difficult as the first process, and the deputies returned with the information that they were met at the propeller by an armed body of men, determined to resist their authority even to the death. Under these circumstances the Marshal called upon the Surveyor of the Port for a revenue cutter to execute the warrant, which was granted. The cutter left for the scene of the rebellion on Tuesday, and returned yesterday, having seized the propeller and transferred her to the Staten Island shore. She also brought to the city two prisoners, one of whom is a Jersey Constable who arrested officer Miller, and the other a farmer who sat upon the jury which found him guilty of trespass, when he was taken before the magistrate. The ground on which resistance was made to the execution of the process was that the propeller lay out of the jurisdiction of the Government officers of this District.—*N. Y. Times, 9th*.

Baltimore Safe—Arrival of Six Batteries of Flying Artillery—Civilians forbidden to Cross the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Breckinridge's conduct in Baltimore, in endeavoring to stir up secessionists there, is regarded here as infamous. If he is not more cautious, he will be arrested on the charge of treason.

Baltimore is henceforth in no danger. There are regiments enough of Union troops around and at the city, as a base of operations, to occupy the whole principality.

Pennsylvania Flying Artillery, to the amount of six batteries, arrived here to day.

Civilians are to-day denied passage across the Potomac on any pretext.

Good News from Kentucky.

MT. VERNON, ROCK CASTLE CO., KY., }
August 7, 1861. }

The vote of Rock Castle county for (Bachelor) Union candidate for Representative is 720—for (Whitaker) secession, only 7 votes. I think this will pass for the banner county of Kentucky. This county and Laurel have but one Representative. I will give the vote of Laurel, provided it comes by mail in time.

N. B.—The mountains are on fire. In a few days they will have a thousand or fifteen hundred soldiers for the army of the United States, to clear out Cumberland Gap. E. S.

WEST POINT OFFICERS.—We learn that there is scarcely a single officer at the Military Academy at West Point, who has not expressed the wish to be employed in active service during the war which is in progress. Their applications have been, however, either refused or neglected. Why are they not relieved, and efficient, gallant officers like Sibley Waite and others, who were compelled to give their parole in Texas not to serve against the rebel States, stationed at the Point in their places? And why is the recruiting service at Detroit, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati and elsewhere, confided to experienced military men, when tyros from the Academy would perform this duty quite as well?—*N. Y. Herald, 9th*.

—Forney says in a letter from Washington to his paper, the Philadelphia *Press*, that a son of Senator Breckinridge is in the Southern army.

THE LATEST NEWS.

WHAT M'CLELLAN IS DOING.

GEN. WOOL SENT TO FORT MONROE.

MOVEMENTS OF DISTINGUISHED PEOPLE.

REBEL INVASION OF KENTUCKY.

The Defences at Bird's Point.

MORE TROOPS FOR GEN. PILLOW.

Disturbances in North Missouri.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, August 10, 1861.

THE COMMAND AT FORT MONROE.

Gen. Wool has been ordered to Fortress Monroe, where he will assume command, *vice* Gen. Butler. No movement will probably be had from that point at present. Gen. Butler will continue there, however, for some days, and will then be called to more active duty in the field.

CONSUL AT PARIS.

John Bigelow, the genial editor of the New York *Evening Post*, and whose extensive acquaintance in Europe peculiarly fits him for the place, has been appointed Consul at Paris; an appointment worth $5,000 a year. The consulate having been suddenly vacated by Mr. Spencer, is in charge of Thomas L. Dudley, of New Jersey, under the appointment of Minister Dayton.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRINCE.

Prince Napoleon and suite have returned to New York, and will, before leaving the country, pay a somewhat extended visit to the West. The royal visitor has been quite lionized here, notwithstanding the all-absorbing topic of war. His late visit to the rebel headquarters at Manassas is the subject of much comment, and all sorts of theories are based upon it by different people, according to their own sympathies or fears. The French Minister and his Secretary of Legation attended him to Manassas, and it is understood that the military authorities blame the Secretary of State for granting them this permission.

M'CLELLAN'S RECONNOISANCE.

Gen. McClellan made an elaborate reconnoisance of the country towards Fairfax, today, from an observatory beyond Alexandria.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Smith left for Indiana this afternoon, on a visit home. Secretary Cameron has returned from Pennsylvania. Secretary Chase, who has been to New York for consultation with the money gods, on the subject of the Government loan, will return here on Monday.

Mr. Lincoln takes advantage of a few days, next week, for a trip to Long Branch, N. J., where Mrs. Lincoln and "the boys" will make a more extended stay. Mrs. Lincoln's departure to this famous watering place has been worked up by the New York *Herald* as an important State event, but the proprietor of the long row of sheds that are dignified by the name of a "hotel," at Long Branch, is the party most deeply interested of all outsiders.

DISCIPLINE FOR REPORTERS.

Since Gen. McClellan arrived here the occupation of sensation mongers is quite gone. There are but few violations of the rules agreed upon at the press meeting, and which were sanctioned by McClellan, and those few have now been made to feel the weighty hand of military law. The Commander-in-Chief has ordered the city papers—particularly the *Evening Star* and *Republican*—to cease printing information of the movements and locations of our troops, which can only benefit the rebels more than us; and he has further directed that the telegraph shall not be used to convey such news to other points; as also, that mere speculations upon what is to be done in the future shall cease to be transmitted. Reporters are cut down to facts, and even some facts are not permitted to be used.

FROM CAIRO.

More Supplies for Bird's Point—More Troops for Pillow—The Rebel Camp at Union City Broken Up.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Aug. 10—9 P. M.

The rebel Camp at Union City, Tenn., has been entirely broken up, and many of the force there, it is reported, have joined Pillow at New Madrid. No movement from there had taken place at last accounts.

The steamer Louisiana, from St. Louis, today, brings six heavy guns for the entrenchments at Bird's Point; also, wheelbarrows and entrenching tools. The troops themselves are paid at the rate of 75 cents per day, extra, for working on the entrenchments, which are making good progress.

FROM QUINCY.

Affairs in General Hurlbut's District.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

QUINCY, Aug. 10—9 P. M.

Passenger trains last night and this morning were fired into near Shelbina, Mo. About 100 balls struck one train, but no one was hurt.

Thursday night about 150 rebels quartered in Palmyra, but they were driven away on Friday by a detachment from Gen. Hurlbut's camp at Hudson.

Troops are moving lively, and in all directions, in Missouri, but in small bodies. It is difficult to gain information which is reliable, and which at the same time is not "contraband."

KENTUCKY INVADED.

Southern Response to Her Election.

LOUISVILLE, August 10.—The *National Union*, of Winchester, Ky., yesterday, issued an extra saying they are informed that between two and three thousand rebel troops have come into Kentucky through the Cumberland Gap, and are marching on Barboursville, with a supposed intent to seize fifty thousand pounds of bacon, and to rob the bank there. It is feared they intend to proceed from thence to Richmond, Kentucky. The Unionists in the vicinity of Barboursville, sent runners to Owsley, Jackson, and other counties, where Union men are rapidly gathering with rifles and shot guns. The extra says its news is reliable, but we have no means of verifying it here.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—A special dispatch to the New York *Commercial* says:

There is no truth in the report that the navigation of the Potomac is interfered with. Boats are arriving from Baltimore.

The rebels are still trying to negotiate with the Indian tribes, and have promised them annuities if they will forswear their allegiance to the Government. John Ross, Chief of the Cherokee Nation, however, remains loyal, and stands in the way of the enemy.

The names of the petitioners presented some days ago by Senator Breckinridge, purporting to come from Niagara County, N. Y., asking that the present difficulties be adjusted, are supposed to be nearly all forgeries. They have been sent for by prominent gentlemen living in that county, who assert that they are forgeries, and they are now engaged in ferreting out the perpetrators.

A special dispatch to the N. Y. *Post* says Government has just issued stringent orders to prevent the transmission of telegraph accounts of army movements, whether past, present, or future.

Ex-Minister Faulkner has not yet expressed any secession sentiments, but he is exceedingly non committal. The secessionists here say that in a few weeks he will enter the rebel army as a brigadier-general.

The officers of the steamer Freeborn report that the slaves are constantly employed by the rebels in the construction of entrenchments upon the Potomac.

Confederate Scrip and Coffee.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 10.—Sales were made to-day of 200 bags of coffee at 35c, payable in Confederate States Treasury notes. The Washington report that Lieut. Walter H. Stevens, formerly a Federal Engineer, is now a Confederate army defaulter, is universally discredited.

Supposed Movement of Rebel Troops to Reinforce Pillow.

LOUISVILLE, August 10.—No trains have been allowed to run eastward of the Tennessee River, from Memphis, for the past two days. It is supposed that the rolling stock is engaged transporting troops to Union City, Tenn.

From the Rebel Capital.

RICHMOND, Va., August 10, (via New Orleans.)—The papers this morning semi-officially announce that Admiral Dundas intends to take his fleet into Charleston, regardless of Lincoln's pretended blockade.

The British Consul here states that he has no official authority for such a statement.

Not Dead, but Prisoners.

ADRIAN, Mich., Aug. 10.—A letter received at Hudson, Mich., from Captain De Golyer of the Fourth Michigan Regiment, reports himself and Lieut. Preston well, but prisoners. They have heretofore been reported killed.

Telegraph Announcement.

CHICAGO OFFICE, Aug. 10.

The Iowa and Missouri Telegraph Company's line, connecting Keokuk, Montrose, and Fort Madison, Iowa, direct with Chicago and the East, was completed to-day.

NEW COLONEL OF THE SECOND WISCONSIN.—Both Col. Coon and Lieut. Col. Peck of the Wisconsin 2nd Regiment, the latter acting Colonel at Bull Run in the absence of his superior officer, have resigned; and the Washington correspondent of the Milwaukee *Free Democrat* says Gov. Randall has appointed Lieut. O'Connor, Colonel, and Robert Chandler of Milwaukee, Lieut. Colonel. The Colonelcy was first tendered to Judge Potter.

Col. O'Connor is a resident of this city, and we will undertake to answer for it that he will not go the way of his predecessor. He is a West Point graduate, was several years in the regular army, and knows his duty well.—*Beloit Journal*.

THE PRIVATEER YORK.—The Norfolk *Herald* publishes the following extract from a letter received in that city from on board the privateer York:

We were at sea seven days, and captured a prize 115 miles eastward of Cape Hatteras. She is worth about $90,000. We put a prize crew on board, and in coming in fell in with a man-of-war, and had to beach her to keep them from taking her away from us. Our crew are now engaged in wrecking her.

FOREIGN OFFICERS IN THE UNITED STATES SERVICE.—Numerous proffers are received from Europe of officers and men, not only ready but anxious to serve in the army in defence of the American Union. It is not too much to say that, large as is the army at present on foot, it might be doubled if these European tenders of services were accepted. But this, of course, is impossible. A few officers of distinction, however, have been accepted, and are about entering the service. Among these are Baron Radowitz, late Lieutenant of the Royal Guard of Prussia, and Baron Hardenberg, from the Grand Duchy of Baden, where he was for many years an officer of the staff. One of them, it is understood, will join Gen. Patterson's column, and the other that of Gen. McDowell. Gen. Asboth, of Hungarian distinction, and Col. De Ahna, from the army of Garibaldi, are about to proceed West with Gen. Fremont. Two other eminent Prussian officers are also said to be coming to this country for a similar purpose—Prince Felix Salm, late of the Austrian service, and Capt. Van Schack, of the Prussian Royal Guards.—*Albany Journal*.

—The Boston *Courier*, whose end seemed so near that we published its obituary a few days ago, has contrived a novel plan for protracting its existence. The public being found unwilling to keep it alive at the price of $8 per annum, it proposes to avert death by charging them $16. In the present temper of Massachusetts, it would appear as if the public would prefer to pay half the price if its proprietors would print no paper at all—a much more profitable speculation.—*New York Herald*.

GARIBALDI OFFERS HIS SERVICES.—The New York *Post* states that Garibaldi, the soldier of European freedom, is deeply interested in our struggle for liberty, and is anxious to take a part in it to the best of his ability. He has offered his services to the Government, and will accept of any position which will enable him to exert his unrivaled military powers in his peculiar way.

—It is stated that the Hon. Ben. Wood, Member of Congress from the city of New York, paid the passage to New York of nearly a hundred Fire Zouaves who had deserted from their regiment.

—It is rumored that the feud between the French and American Bonapartes is to be extinguished by the marriage of Capt. Bonaparte, the grandson of Mrs. Patterson and Prince Jerome, with one of the daughters of Prince Murat.

—The Union Club of New York have invited Prince Napoleon to dine with them on his return to that city. It will be an elegant affair. When asked if he would accept the invitation, he replied, "Most willingly."

—The state of health of His Excellency Gov. Andrew absolutely requires his abandonment of all but the most pressing official duties, and he has accordingly retired from the city to seek that quiet which his condition demands. The Governor will be absent during the present week.—*Boston Journal*.

BANK FAILURE.—The Brockport, N. Y., Exchange Bank closed its doors on Monday, and suspended business. The circulation of this institution is not far from $50,000, we believe, and the securities amount to about the same—perhaps something in excess, so that there is very little danger that bill holders will lose much.

—A Boston merchant, having recently sustained loss by fire, asked his wife, on returning home, if she had heard the news; "No, what news?" "Why, hav'nt you seen the paper?" "No, no." "Hav'nt you heard anything?" "No, what is it? Do out with it." "Why, my place of business was burnt to the ground this morning." "Oh! is that all? I thought you were going to say Washington was taken."

—The late Dea Moses Grant of Boston left bequests to various charitable and religious institutions amounting to $20,000.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 12th,
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
From the citizens of Chicago to
MR. J. H. McVICKER,
And last performance of the season, when will be presented for the first time the beautiful Drama of
GRANDFATHER WHITEHEAD.
Grandfather Whitehead.......Mr. McVicker.
GRAND DANCE.....BY THE.....GALE SISTERS.
To conclude with the petite Comedy of
LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS.
Golightly in want of Five Shillings.....Mr. McVicker.
NOTICE.—The Theatre will re-open in a short time with an entire new Drama from the French, which has been some time in preparation, entitled THE ANGEL OF MOONLIGHT, in which will appear the great artist,
MR. SOTHERN.

THE PANORAMA
—OF THE—
WAR OF THE REBELLION,
Will exhibit at
BRYAN HALL,
On Wednesday Evening, August 14th.
Music by the Great Union Band and a Quartette Band.
COMICAL AFTERPIECE.
SEE SMALL BILLS.
Admission.....25 Cents.
To commence at 8 o'clock.

ANTONIO BROTHERS'
GREAT SHOW!
AND
Jas. Melville's Australian Circus.
Among the many specialities of this show will be found
JAS. MELVILLE, the Great Australian,
M'LLE JEANETTE ELLSLER,
MADAME MELVILLE,
M'LLE ZOYRA,
NAT. AUSTIN,
TOM OSBORN,
TOM TIPTON,
JERRY WORLAND,
FRANK AND GEORGE MELVILLE,
W. A. DONAVAN,
SIG. DUVAL.
J. W. PAUL,
With a numerous corps of Auxiliaries, all under the personal superintendence of the managing proprietors,
THE ANTONIO BROTHERS,
Whose discipline and tact have elevated this class of amusement to a standard of ELEGANCE, REFINEMENT and PERFECTION, to which all other Companies would vainly hope to attain.
ADMISSION TO BOX.....50 CENTS.
" PIT.....25 "

FORSYTH'S OIL,
CARBON OIL,
REGENT OIL,
DOWNER'S OIL,
Kerosene and Coal Oil Lamps,
AT NOBLE'S
LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM,
179......LAKE STREET......179

JUSTICES' BLANKS—A complete assortment for sale at the TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—A sober man that understands taking care of a horse, and is willing to make himself generally useful in a boat yard. Good wages will be given. Apply to AKHURST & DOUGLAS' Boat Yard, South Branch, near Twelfth street.

WANTED.—A first-class Patent Right man, who has had much experience and uniform success in the sale of Patent Rights, is open to an engagement. Would purchase a Patent if the article is of easy and cheap manufacture, ready sale, good profits and suited to the times. Parties having Patents or manufactured Patent Articles for sale, would do well to address "O. E.," Tribune Office.

WANTED—A small, comfortable house, pleasantly situated, on the South Side, north of Polk street and east of Clark street. Rent not to exceed $150 per annum. Address, giving full particulars, P. O. Box 3123.

WANTED—A Situation in a Flour Mill by a man who is experienced in the business, and can give reference if required. Address "G. A.," this office.

WANTED.—300 Saddle and Harness Makers wanted at 52 Lake street.
CONDICT, WOOLLEY & CO.

WANTED—20 Wood Choppers. We will pay 75 cents per cord for chopping Beech and Maple Wood. We ask men to go only four hours ride (by rail) from Chicago. Can get boarded for $2.50 per week. Wanted, also, customers for 1,000 cords of wood. We sell Beech for $3.75; Beech and Maple $4.25; Maple $4.50. C. A. HAWLEY & CO., corner Polk and Wells streets, Wood Dealers.

BUGGIES WANTED—One light half top, double seated, Buggy, shifting seat, of late pattern, and in good order. Also, one light top Buggy, latest style. Apply to J. N. ASH, No. 1 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark streets.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR LUMBER!—One second-hand Stationary Steam Engine, in good running order, 20 inch bore by 30 inch stroke, on heavy iron frame, with locomotive boiler four feet in diameter, containing 61 3 inch flues, 13 feet long, fire box five feet outside. Apply to P. W. GATES & CO., corner Canal and Washington streets, Chicago, Ill.

TO RENT—The Store and Dwelling, 155½ South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe. One of the best locations in the city. Apply as above.

IN PRESS:—The Singing School, or Part 1st of
FESTIVAL CHIMES,
By the young American Composer, S. WESLEY MARTIN, will be published and for sale by the 20th of September next.
Price 40 Cents (Retail.)
Liberal discount to Dealers and Teachers. Orders must be sent to the publishers, H. M. HIGGINS, No. 117 Randolph street, Chicago.

DAY, ALLEN & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers
AND
TEA DEALERS,
No. 69 South Water Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.
I. C. DAY, W. T. ALLEN, S. P. FARRINGTON.
We call the attention of CASH BUYERS to our very large stock of Groceries, including everything kept by first-class Grocers, purchased before the Tariff and offered at prices that will tempt close buyers.
D. A. & CO.

2000 Bbls REFINED AND Clarified Sugars, including New York Standard Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, New York Coffee A & B, and all grades of Chicago Refinery Goods, for sale low by
DAY, ALLEN & CO.,
69 South Water street.

1000 Hhds. and Boxes New Orleans and Porto Rico Sugars, in store and arriving, for sale by DAY, ALLEN & CO.,
69 South Water street.

1000 Bags COFFEE, of all grades, in store and arriving, for sale by DAY, ALLEN & CO.,
69 South Water street.

ONE THOUSAND Bags COFFEE, of all grades, in store and arriving, for sale by DAY, ALLEN & CO.,
69 South Water street.

ONE THOUSAND Bbls. MOLASSES AND SYRUPS, for sale by
DAY, ALLEN & CO.,
69 South Water street.

SEVEN HUNDRED Hf. Chests TEAS, Young Hyson, Imperial, Gun Powder, Oolong and English Breakfast, in store and for sale by DAY, ALLEN & CO.,
69 South Water street.

THREE HUNDRED Cases TOBACCO, of approved brands, in store and for sale by DAY, ALLEN & CO.,
69 South Water street.

CHURCH'S RASPBERRY JAM,
BEST MADE.
For sale only at 64 Lake Street.

WILSON'S ALBANY SEEDLING STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—Plant now, and you'll get a crop next summer.
GEORGE B. DAVIS.
Morgan Gardens, North side, near Clybourne Bridge, will supply strong, well-rooted plants of this celebrated variety at $1 per thousand. Parties in want of large quantities are invited to correspond. Also, Hooker's Seedling and Longworth's Prolific.
RASPBERRY PLANTS.
Knevett's Giant, Franconia, Red Antwerp, and Large Fruited Monthly, at prices to suit the times. Also, Cherry Currants, Gooseberries, &c. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. Plants carefully packed. Address GEO. B. DAVIS, Box 3614, Chicago.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO
STARCH.
The attention of families is solicited to their NEW STYLE OF SILVER GLOSS STARCH.
For sale by all grocers.

T. MAPLE & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
210 South Water Street, cor. Wells, Chicago, Ill.
Cash advances made on Consignments.
T. MAPLE. J. E. MAPLE.

1861.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Michigan Southern & Lake Shore
RAILROAD.
On and after SUNDAY, Aug. 11th, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows:
NEW YORK DAY EXPRESS:
7:00 A. M. daily (except Sunday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Elkhart with train on Air-Line Road, at White Pigeon with train for Three Rivers, at Adrian with trains for Monroe, Detroit and Jackson.
NIGHT EXPRESS:
7:30 P. M. daily (except Saturday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Air-Line Junction with trains for Detroit.
Trains arrive from the East at 7:00 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
All the above trains make regular connections to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all points East. Ruttenber's Patent Ventilators used on all trains. Luxurious new Sleeping Coaches, with all modern improvements used only on this and all connecting roads.
Through Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Office, 56 Clark street, under the Sherman House, or at the Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman sts.
JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt., Toledo, O.
GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Western Agt.

STEAM WEEKLY
BETWEEN
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown (Ireland.)
The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia
STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde built Iron Steamships:
CITY OF NEW YORK, EDINBURGH,
CITY OF BALTIMORE, KANGAROO,
CITY OF WASHINGTON, GLASGOW,
CITY OF MANCHESTER, VIGO,
ETNA, BOSPHORUS.
Rates of passage as low as by any other line. Passengers forwarded to all the principal cities of Europe. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets in Chicago to great advantage.
These Steamers have superior accommodations, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and carry patent fire annihilators. For further information apply to
CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO.,
General Western Agents, 13 LaSalle street, Chicago.
Exchange on Europe sold in sums of £1 and upward.

SLOAT'S SEWING MACHINE
SLOAT'S ELLIPTIC
LOCK STITCH
SEWING MACHINES
The Only Machines Having the
ELLIPTIC HOOK
W. G. MASON & CO.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NORTHWEST
54 CLARK STREET,
Under the New Sherman House
CHICAGO, ILL.
AGENTS WANTED in every town and city in the Northwest.

ICE BOXES
REFRIGERATORS,
WATER COOLERS,
MASSEY'S PATENT
ICE CREAM FREEZERS,
Bathing Apparatus,
AT VAN SCHAACK'S,
47 State Street,
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN TEAKETTLE.

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND Importers from Europe.
The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada issue through bills of lading from the West to Liverpool for all descriptions of Produce at very low rates, which include all charges except ocean insurance. They also grant through bills of lading from all parts of Europe and London to Chicago. [illegible]
JAS. WARRACK, Gen. Western Agent.
[illegible]

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street,
CHICAGO, ILL.

DRY GOODS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.,
AT AUCTION.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
Will sell for cash,
ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 13th, AT 9½ O'CLOCK,
At their Salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn st.,
An invoice of Dry Goods, and an invoice of Watches, Jewelry, &c.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

FIVE PIANO FORTES
AT AUCTION.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
Will sell for cash,
ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14th, AT 9½ O'CLOCK,
At their Salesrooms,
46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street,
Three Superior New Piano Fortes, in full round Rosewood Cases.
One Fine Second-Hand Piano Forte, in Fancy Square Rosewood Case.
One good Second-Hand Piano Forte, in Mahogany Case.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

LIQUORS FROM A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL,
AT AUCTION.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. will sell for cash, on WEDNESDAY, August 14th, at 10 o'clock, at their salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street,
A small stock of CHOICE LIQUORS from the Lake House, consisting of 12 casks (partly full) of Brandies, Gins, Whisky and Wine; 7 baskets Champaign; 12 boxes Catawba Brandy and Wine.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
CROCKERY WARE,
Table Cutlery, Guns, Rifles, &c.,
AT AUCTION.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. will sell for cash on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14th, at 9½ o'clock, at their sale room, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, a variety of New and Second Hand Furniture, Bedsteads, Cane and Flag Seat Chairs, &c., &c.
ALSO,
An invoice of Table Cutlery, Crockery Ware, &c., &c.
ALSO,
An invoice of Double and Single Guns and Rifles, &c.
W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

STOCK OF BOOTS and SHOES,
AT AUCTION.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. will hold their next regular Boot and Shoe Sale
On THURSDAY, August 15th,
At 9½ O'clock,
At their Salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street.
TERMS CASH.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
Saddlery and Coach Hardware,
AT AUCTION.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. will sell for cash, on FRIDAY, August 16th, at 9½ o'clock, at
Store No. 179 State street,
An entire stock of
SADDLERY HARDWARE,
[illegible]
By order of the Assignee.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
AT AUCTION.
On TUESDAY, August 13th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our Salesrooms, a large variety of Furniture and Household Goods, &c.:
FOR PARLOR—Sofas, Easy and Rocking Chairs, Tete-a-Tetes, Book Cases and Secretaries, Whatnots, Card Tables, Piano Stools, Marble Top, Centre and Card Tables, Ottomans, &c.
BEDROOM—Elegant Marble Top and Plain Chamber Suits, Bureaus, Cottage Bedsteads, Mattresses, Mirrors, Bureaus, &c.
DINING ROOM—Oak and Walnut Extension Dining Tables, Chairs, Breakfast Tables.
ALSO, A LOT OF ARTICLES—Silver Plated Forks and Spoons, Ice Pitchers and Cake Baskets, Crockery, Carpets, Floor Oil Cloth, Lounges, &c., suitable for Cloaks, &c.
GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 92 Lake street,
Fashionable Summer and Fall Clothing
AT AUCTION.
ON WEDNESDAY, August 14th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our Salesrooms, 92 Lake street, a large stock of Summer and Fall stock of a FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING HOUSE, CLOSING BUSINESS, consisting of Men's and Boy's Linen, Alpaca, Cloth and Linen Coats, Cloth and Cassimere Pants, Fine Marseilles, Linen and Silk Vests, &c., &c. Sale positive and without reserve.
GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 92 Lake street,
TWO NEW BILLIARD TABLES AT AUCTION.
We will sell,
ON THURSDAY, AUG. 15th, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.,
at our Salesrooms, 92 Lake street, two new Billiard Tables [illegible] MARBLE BED Patent Cushion BILLIARD TABLES, of the best manufacture. The above Tables will be sold to pay advances and freight. They can be on exhibition at our store one week previous to day of sale. Sale positive.
GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 92 Lake street,
Large and peremptory sale of
New Pianos and Melodeons at Auction.
We will sell,
ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 15th, AT 9½ O'CLOCK,
At our Salesroom, 92 Lake street, an invoice of new Pianos by the following named manufacturers, viz:
One splendid seven-octave Piano, rosewood case, full iron frame, four round cornered, serpentine moulding—a magnificent toned instrument, made by T. Gilbert & Co., Boston.
Two seven-octave do., rosewood case, full iron frame, four round cornered, and very rich and brilliant toned. Made by A. Newhall & Co., Boston.
One seven-octave do., rosewood case, full iron frame, four round cornered, made by Brown & Allen, Boston.
Four seven-octave do., rosewood case, full iron frame, four round cornered, with head moulding, and splendid instruments. Made by Brown & Allen, Boston.
One 6½-octave do., rosewood case, full iron frame, round cornered. Made by Brown & Allen, Boston.
Also, four others, which will be described as soon as they arrive.
One Melodeon, six-octave rosewood case, piano style. Is new and in perfect order, and a fine instrument.
The above Pianos were all selected by a thorough musical artist from the retail warerooms of the above named manufacturers, and will be sold with a warrantee for one year. They will be on exhibition two days previous to the sale, and all who are desirous of purchasing can have an opportunity of examining and trying them.
Also, at private sale, two new and splendid Top Buggies ("from the best manufactory in the East"), and are not excelled for durability and finish. They can be seen at our store.
GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

JEWETT & CO.'S
SALES:
TUESDAY, Aug. 13th, at 10 A. M., at 28 Dearborn st.—Catalogue Sale of 150 boxes Candies, 150 do. Soap, 50 dozen Brooms, 20 kegs Saleratus, 100 bags Ground Coffee, 200 do. Pepper, 100 kegs Brooklyn White Lead, 100 boxes Starch, 100 do. Mustard, [illegible] Virginia do. Tobacco; also, 25 packages Smoking and Chewing, 10 bbls. Brandy, Apple do., Whisky, Gin, Rum, and other Liquors; 100,000 Cigars, Matches, Herring, Coffee, Tea, &c. See Catalogue at Salesroom.

BITTER WINE OF IRON.
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BITTER WINE OF IRON.
A combination of IRON, SHERRY WINE and PERUVIAN BARK. No medicine can equal this preparation for giving tone and vigor to the system, and rapidly improving the appetite. Prepared only by
SMITH & DWYER.
Druggists and Chemists, 94 Lake st., opposite Tremont House.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND FARES
To Montreal, Quebec, Portland and Liverpool, &c., &c.
BY
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY
OF CANADA.
Four Trains leave Chicago daily for all parts of
Canada and New England.
WEEKLY MAIL STEAMERS
Between MONTREAL and ENGLAND, IRELAND and SCOTLAND.
For tickets or particulars apply by letter or personally to JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, 12 Lake street, Chicago.

TO THE SEASHORE,
SEA BATHING
AND
Excursion Trips to the Seashore,
PORTLAND, RIVER SAGUENAY,
MONTREAL, QUEBEC, RIVIERE DU LOUP, THE LOWER ST. LAWRENCE,
White Mountains, &c.
THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY
OF CANADA
Will issue during the season, [illegible] UNTIL THE FIRST OF OCTOBER NEXT, [illegible]
For all particulars apply to
[illegible] General Western Agent, 12 Lake street, Chicago.

Chicago Tribune

MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1861.

THE BANKING LAW.

There is a good deal of public misapprehension concerning the provisions of the new banking law on the subject of central redemption, which it is proper to correct. The facts are these: All *new* banks are required to redeem their circulation in Chicago or Springfield at a rate of discount not exceeding three-fourths of one per cent, and after the first of January next at a rate not exceeding one-half per cent. discount. All *old* banks, that is, all banks which were in operation before the passage of the act last winter, are allowed but *not required* to adopt the practice of central redemption, and all such banks are allowed to increase their circulation indefinitely by the deposit of Illinois bonds at par, whether the market value of said bonds be 75 or 100 or any other supposable figure. In point of fact, the law is just as favorable to the wild-catters and just as unfavorable to the public as it could be made.

There are about two dozen banks which, for reasons that have already been stated, were not called on by the Bank Commissioners for additional security, and are therefore maintaining a legal existence. Of course the only object the owners could have in saving their charters was the chance of putting out their circulation again at par, after having bought it up at ten, twenty or thirty-five per cent. discount. (That we may do no injustice, we will here state that the issues of the Mechanics' Bank of Hardin, Calhoun county, now being put forth in limited quantities in this city, were never in circulation before, and hence were never the subjects of this reprehensible practice—were never thrust upon the public at one hundred cents on the dollar and then bought back at eighty or ninety.) The law allows each one of these two dozen institutions, most of which are located in the dark places of Egypt, and owned by nobody in particular, to "resume business" without redeeming in Chicago or Springfield at all. Of course all persons who take their notes will do so at their own risk. The great business of "moving the crops" is now about being commenced, and he who can move the greatest quantity of wheat with the poorest assortment of currency, will be the best fellow. The gold and silver which the wheat brings in New York and Liverpool must be transmuted into paper somehow before it reaches the western farmer, and he who can bring it down to the weakest decoction is the luckiest financier. We protest again, and we shall not cease to protest, against the wickedness which thus deprives the people of Illinois of their honest earnings. If we must have banks of issue, if we must have paper currency, (there is no such thing as paper *money*) let the people insist that these banks be located where their business is done. No man goes down to Johnson county, Pope county, White county, Saline county or Hamilton county to open a bank for any honest purpose. He goes there expressly to avoid specie redemption. He goes there for the purpose of swindling the public under the forms of law. It is but a short time since the remote county of Gallatin furnished more bank paper for the people of Illinois to do business with than all the towns and cities in the State accessible by railroad. The odious law tolerates these things, but it does not follow that the people should tolerate them by again taking the shinplasters. It is in the province of the farmers and merchants to compel all makers of currency in Illinois to locate their banks at such places as Chicago, Joliet, Bloomington, Springfield, Peoria, Quincy, Rockford, Galena, Aurora, Ottawa, Galesburg, Decatur and Alton, instead of Carmi, Vienna, Galconda, Thebes, Raleigh, Sparta and Equality. It is competent for the people to demand that these banks be located at places which can be reached instead of places which cannot be reached—at places where business is done instead of places where no business is done. Such an anomaly as a bank with issues of half a million of dollars in a hamlet of a dozen houses does not exist in the civilized world outside of Illinois and Wisconsin, and in this respect Wisconsin is immeasurably more civilized than we are. It is merely a system of legal repudiation.

Considering the difficulties which stand in the way of again putting these wild cats upon the farmers of Illinois, some of the owners will probably coquet a little with central redemption. The law says they "may appoint an agent" to redeem their circulation at Chicago or Springfield. They may also *withdraw* their agent as soon as they get enough of it out, and then all hands may burrow in their holes at Carmi, Equality, Vienna, etc., till the crack of doom. Very few of these Egyptian banks are owned by anybody who is willing to have the fact of his ownership known. Hence the personal liability of the banker is the merest straw bail. We speak, of course, only of those who dodge the little good there is in the law by causing their banks to stand on the Auditor's books, in the name of Mrs. Harris, John Doe or Richard Roe; and it is a fact, well known to the business community, that the majority of those located in inaccessible quarters are owned, so far as any legal liability goes, by purely mythical or irresponsible characters. The vice which infects our banking law is so deep-seated, so thoroughly inbred, that no good can come of it unless the people refuse to touch the note of a single bank located at an inaccessible place and unaccompanied by a responsible name. All such currency means fraud.

THE SINEWS OF WAR.

In war, if not in love, the longest purse always carries the day. It is much easier to enlist soldiers than it is to equip and maintain them in the field. Great Britain attained, and for the last century has kept her prominent continental position, far more by her subsidies to other Powers than by the forces she herself has brought into the field. Prussia, Austria, Russia, Holland and Spain have all been in her pay against France, and more recently France has been in her pay against Russia. Her government is, to-day in accordance with her traditional commercial policy, seeking an opportunity to aid the Southern rebellion, provided such an opportunity can be found without shocking the moral sense of the English people. Such aid would unquestionably be in the shape of a secret subsidy.

The Confederate States have thus far shown themselves not unsuccessful financiers. Probably not more than half of their fifteen million loan was ever actually negotiated, but they have found means to equip and bring into the field and maintain a formidable force. Of course they were materially aided by Floyd, so far as equipments are concerned; and by the plunder of Union men at the South, and the confiscation of debts due the North, and the use of every appliance that ingenuity could suggest and the power of an absolute military despotism could enforce, they have just managed to keep above water.

The desperate straits to which they are at last reduced are shown by the proposition now put forward by them that the Government shall "take control of the crops of cotton, sugar, and tobacco, as purchaser," and shall issue its treasury notes in payment, by which means it is supposed the government scrip will get into general circulation. This proposition, says the Richmond *Examiner*, has been discussed in the secret sessions of the Confederate Congress.

Surely the "Confederate Congress" and the rebel leaders have already committed graver crimes than would be the passage of such a law. But none of their outrages against the public sense can have a deeper or more wide-spread influence. The papers which discuss this proposition with coolness, and even recommend it, are in the habit of calling Mr. Lincoln "a despot," who delights in overriding the Constitution, and "a tyrant," who aspires to absolute power. Out of their own mouths they are condemned. They, themselves, and their wrong premises and distorted reasonings, are the best evidence of the utter demoralization which slavery produces. If it be true, as was remarked above, that the financial resources of a nation form its political strength, it is none the less true that the method of collecting its revenue is a sure test of the liberty of a people. "In all free countries," says a political economist, "taxes are a voluntary donation from the people to the government." Most great revolutions of modern times have risen out of the violation of that principle. The French Revolution grew out of the enforcement of arbitrary feudal laws. The English Revolution grew out of the arbitrary exaction of ship money. The American Revolution grew out of the tax on tea and the tax on paper. The great Austrian Empire is falling in pieces under the load of arbitrary exactions.

Cotton, sugar and tobacco are the great products of the South. For all else they are dependent upon other States. This scheme which "is under discussion" in the Confederate Congress will have this result; it will make their so called government the purchaser *at its own price* of the entire produce of the industry of the country. In other words the scheme is for a forced loan of the most arbitrary description, and cannot, in our opinion, fail to awaken in those who will surely suffer from it an aversion to the despotism that inflicts the blow, and makes them the compulsory creditors, to the amount of their whole crop, of a government which may collapse to-morrow. Should such a collapse take place, they will have their worthless *assignats* to look at or to be used against them as evidence of treason.

A popular loan is the best test of the strength of a government. The wise policy out of which has grown the English national debt, was adopted with tremendous success by the French Emperor, as a rebuke to the *reactionaires*. Most of us well remember the rush of the common people to the offices at Paris eager to invest their earnings in the new national loan. We remember, too, the profound political significance and effect of that voluntary offering.

But a popular loan is one thing, and a *forced* loan is another. If it is a fair test of the strength of a government that its securities are sought for and held in small sums by the mass of the people, it is just as sure a proof of weakness where a government is necessitated to lay violent hands on the people's crops in order, under the flimsy pretext of purchase and payment, to give its bonds a market. We can hardly conceive the full effect of such a law here, but we are sure it would immediately create a revolution. Could we conceive of a law forbidding the farmers of the Northwest to sell their wheat and corn, their pork and beef, except to United States officials, at their own price, without competition, and that the farmers should take payment therefor in depreciated treasury notes, we should, knowing what we ourselves would do under such circumstances, be able to despise as we ought the men who could submit to such legislation as that.

No doubt such a law will be passed by the Legislature of the Confederate States. It is but the reiteration of a menace uttered by Stephens weeks ago at a public meeting in Georgia, and again more recently promulgated in a general order of Beauregard. The brigands must be sustained, and if necessary by black mail. Already they find themselves in the last throes of financial dissolution. They are in great need of money. They must hold out till the necessities of Europe compel her to demand their cotton. The wants of England and France, they reason, will compel them in the fall to come to their aid if they can but hold out till then. They will therefore pass this law. If there were any doubt before, there will be none then as to the true nature of the despotism south of the Potomac. The descendants of those men who resisted the collection of the ship money and of the tax on tea, and the tax on paper, and who made that resistance a revolution, will feel more deeply than ever that chattel slavery affects the master as well as the serf, and prepares him also for degrading submission. And if such a law shall be carried into execution at the South without any resistance, the verdict of the civilized world will be that such a people has not only ceased to be free, but has ceased to be worthy of freedom.

SIMON CAMERON.

Among the many loose allegations against the management of the War Department by Mr. CAMERON, we have failed to recognize any charge of corruption or dishonesty *that has been proved*. We don't like him. His appointment was a mistake, in our opinion, and his partiality toward his Pennsylvania favorites has been too marked and indiscriminate to gain him any favor in the West where Pennsylvania politics and politicians are at a discount. We should not be sorry to see him removed to make room for a better man who would bring an untainted reputation to the conduct of the vast interests intrusted to his hands—a man in whom, in this fearful emergency, the whole country would implicitly confide. But we are compelled in justice to him to say that, though he has been the target at which his enemies have incessantly fired, not one of their shots has taken effect. There is a great outcry about corruption in contracts, and various abuses of other sorts; but those who bawl the loudest are able to prove the least. At Washington, we chased down a dozen stories concerning his stealings; but they proved to be baseless, as we have no doubt all others of the same sort are. Hence the assertion with which we set out.

We are in no wise Mr. CAMERON's defenders; but we should be unjust to our readers in the Northwest, at this moment when their confidence in the Government should be strengthened, if we permitted the charges which are made against him, with loud asseverations of their truth, to pass unchallenged. We do not believe that Mr. CAMERON is abasing himself by making his high office the channel by which wealth flows into his pockets. He may be abused by friends; (who has not been?) he may be ambitious of higher honors at the hands of his countrymen; he may have failed to comprehend all the bearings and relations of the great rebellion, and thus misled may have gone astray, but there is not a shadow of proof, that we have ever seen, which shows that his office is managed corruptly. We will hold up both hands in voting to put BANKS in his place; but our desire for a change shall not prevent us from vindicating the incumbent, whom we believe has been unjustly assailed. If CAMERON has been stealing, let us have the proof. If not, let there be an end of the gabble which has given the country a serious shock. Let his accusers come up, or keep silent!

ARMY SAVINGS BANK.

JAS. WADSWORTH, Esq. of New York,—Major Wadsworth of Gen. McDowell's staff, in other words—a gentleman of wealth and character, who is devoting his time and fortune to the service of his country, is the author of a suggestion for the benefit of the volunteers, which should be acted upon without delay. During his service at the seat of Government, he observed and thought of the difficulties in the way of the soldiers who wished to send a part of his pay to his friends; and devised a plan by which the obstacles may be surmounted and any volunteer's desires in that direction gratified. We find a paragraph in relation to it in the The New York *Evening Post*, which was no doubt inspired by the Major himself. It says:

> Our soldiers, it is well known, are now paid once in two months the several amounts that are due them in specie. The camps at which they live are generally many miles from any place where they may turn their gold into drafts to be transmitted to their homes; but they are always near the lager beer saloons and the sutlers' carts, where they can buy bad whiskey, medicated rum, green apples and dysenteric pies. Cards, too, are not unknown in camps. The consequences are obvious. A regiment, for instance, camped about four miles from Washington, received lately in gold and silver $14,000. The soldiers could not get passes to go to Washington to buy drafts, and it is, perhaps, not best they should. A few may manage to get drafts through their officers, but the greater part of the money will go to a class of camp followers even more improvident than the soldiers, and be lost to the accumulated and productive capital of the country.
>
> What is needed, then, to meet the difficulty is a Savings Bank for the army. The paymasters should be made the agents of this bank, and at the same time, through it, give facilities to soldiers to remit their pay to their families. Such an establishment should be located in New York, as drafts on New York are at par all over the United States. We have no time to elaborate the details of this plan, but any intellectual observer who passes a week in the army must perceive that facilities of the kind referred to will be of immense value to the brave fellows who have left their homes and their families to maintain the government of their choice. Many millions will be paid to our troops before this great rebellion can be crushed, as crushed it surely will be. It is most desirable that at least some share of this should be accumulated in the savings bank, where it will add to the capital with which we shall commence again, it is to be hoped a career of prosperity, on a foundation more solid than ever before.

GEN. FREMONT.

The extraordinary zeal, energy, and, we may add, effectiveness with which Major General FREMONT is managing the affairs of his Department, are the occasion of great rejoicing throughout the West. That he may continue to gather and apply the means of attack and defence, without the restrictions imposed by red-tape and precedent at Washington, is the uppermost wish of half a dozen States.

English Shoes for the South.

We see it stated that Mr. Edward Daily, some weeks since, left Charleston for Liverpool, taking passage in a steamer from Quebec, intending to buy shoes for the Southern army, and for the people at large. A gentleman who went over in the same steamer, states that Mr. Daily has a contract to furnish 80,000 pair, and that he has placed it in England at rates which insure him a profit of about eighty cents per pair, in case he can safely land his stock in "Secessia."

Mr. Daily buys men's russet brogans for 75 cents; men's Congress boots, oak leather and sewed, at $2; ladies Congress boots at 90 cents to $1.12, and other goods in this line in proportion. They are paid for by drafts on Frazier, Trenham & Co., of Liverpool.

The first vessel is advertised to leave Liverpool sometime in August. It expects to elude the blockade quite easily and land at some unfrequented port of the Southern coast. Quite a number of vessels from foreign ports have recently escaped the vigilance of the fleet. At the mouth of the Mississippi and along the North Carolina coast, the commanders are acting in a way to justify the suspicion of collusion with the enemy.

The Athens, Iowa, Affair.

Our dispatches and letters have put our readers in possession of the facts in relation to the late affair at Athens, Mo., in which the Iowa boys drove back the "secesh ers" with considerable loss. There was another alarm at Keokuk a day or two since, consequent upon a report that the enemy were returning in force to complete their job. A train was sent out with 500 troops with the expectation of a general fight. The result is thus stated by the *Gate City* of the 9th:

> The train returned from Croton last night about 10½ o'clock, and brought word that Col. Moore had not retreated, but was marching to Memphis with about 500 to 600 men, and intended to stop last night at Dogtown, about ten miles from Athens. He had the twelve pounder with him. It was thought the rebels were gathering at Memphis.
>
> The troops from Keokuk stayed all night at Croton and Athens. By Col. Moore's request the prisoners were brought down here, and the military stores moved over from Athens to Croton.

A Sensible Captain.

The Third N. Y. Regiment of Irish volunteers, having invited Captain T. F. Meagher to accept command of their regiment, have received a reply from which we cut the following sensible paragraphs:

> Nor shall I disguise from you the consciousness of my inability to command a regiment. With my limited experience and very imperfect knowledge of military affairs, it would be grievously culpable in me, at this crisis of the national interests, when a great disaster has to be reversed, to assume a post which I feel, and everybody else knows, I am incompetent to fill.
>
> Brave and energetic soldiers, such as those now crowding to the defence of the national authority and domain, deserve to have accomplished and skillful officers. *I have no ambition to figure in the category of blunderers and impostors, to whom, for some time back, the disorders and reverses of the National Army are justly ascribed.*

Prince Napoleon in Virginia.

Prince Napoleon visited the column opposite Washington, a few days since, with, (according to the *Republican* of that city) the following results:

> The Prince examined the earthworks, guns, &c. very minutely. Passing on in the direction of the Arlington House, the party made a prolonged stop at the camp of the De Kalb regiment, with the accomplished Colonel of which the Prince had a protracted conversation. Gen. McDowell was present at the Arlington House, and received the Prince, who asked him a great number of questions. Reaching Fort Runyon, at the head of the Long Bridge, the party found the Fourteenth Regiment of New York Volunteers drawn up in line. At the request of Col. McQuade the Prince reviewed that splendid body of men. So deeply was the Prince interested in what he saw on the Virginia side, that the party did not reach Washington until after 6 o'clock, P. M. The Imperial visitor was received with considerable enthusiasm at all the encampments. Hearty cheers greeted him at all points. He conversed with the commanding officers with the utmost freedom, revealing much information and intelligent judgment in military matters. In conversation with his cortege, he expressed much surprise and admiration at the wonderful rapidity with which the vast material for active warfare, human and otherwise, he had just seen had been collected. He considered it evidently as striking evidence of the martial capabilities of our people—remarking, however, at the same time, as he did in New York, that, splendid and extensive as our elements were, it would take many months to form them into perfect means of successful warfare.

PERSONAL.

The venerable ex-Governor Joseph Trumbull, of Connecticut, died at Hartford, on Sunday, aged 78. He was grandson of the first Governor Trumbull, and nephew of the second.

—Thomas A. R. Nelson of East Tennessee, member of the last Congress and one of the prominent Unionists in his part of the State, was arrested just over the State line, in Lee county, Va., August 4th, on a charge of treason to the Confederate Government, and is doubtless by this time in Richmond.

—Intelligence from Col. Wilcox, of the 1st Michigan Regiment, states that he was still a prisoner at Manassas, although about to be removed to Richmond. He is wounded in the arm, but is doing well.

—The Ohio Democratic State ticket is as follows:

Governor—Hugh J. Jewett, Zanesville.
Lieutenant Governor—J. Scott Harrison, Cincinnati.
Secretary of State—W. W. Armstrong, Tiffin.
Treasurer—Geo. W. Holmes, Cincinnati.
Comptroller—Wayne Griswold, Picaway.
Board of Public Works—Jabez W. Fitch, Cleveland.
Judge Supreme Court—Thomas S. S. Smith, Dayton.

—Some of the more honest of the secessionists living in Washington, have gone to join Beauregard's force in Virginia, and, though themselves large property holders, they are said to be anxious for an attack. At the present time, furnished houses to rent, principally the residences of absent secessionists, are numerous. Among the absentees are Dr. Cornelius Boyle, Dr. Garnett, a son-in-law of Henry A. Wise, Dr. Cleary, Dr. Smith, Mr. Cock, Geo. E. Kirk, Ex-Mayor Lenox, all of whom are large property-holders. Some of them are at Manassas Junction, and it is said that Dr. Boyle holds a commission in the rebel army as major.

— Ex-Senator Gwin of California has retired from public life, and is quietly settled on a ranche somewhere in the interior of the State. He made what he called his last speech, at Warren, not long since. Unlike the lamented Squibob, however, he has forgotten to add his dying testimony for the "Constitution and laws of the United States."

— Three party tickets are in the field, in California, and the gubernatorial candidates are: Leland Stanford, Republican; John Conness, Union Democrat; and John L. McConnell, Breckinridge Democrat. Stanford and Conness both sustain the war policy of the Administration, and there is only a local issue between them. They are about neck and neck in the race, while the other party is already distanced.

—John J. Jackson is announced as the Union candidate for Congress in the Eleventh District of Virginia, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of Hon. John S. Carlile to the United States Senate.

Artesian Wells of Iroquois Co.—The Crops, etc.

[Special Correspondence of Chicago Tribune.]

ONARGA, Aug. 8, 1861.

The most frequent objection of casual visitors to Illinois, is the apparent want of wood and water. These are of course essential to the successful culture of any country, for without them, however rich and inviting the soil and climate may be, a dense population possessing all the elements of modern civilization cannot exist in any country. The first of these objections is removed by our railways, which cross the State in all directions, distributing the coal from our exhaustless mines for fuel and lumber from Chicago and other sources cheaply and rapidly, for building purposes. As to the other element, water, in some sections of the State it is still not so abundant or so good as is desirable. If other sources fail, a carefully built cistern with a filter, and in the summer the addition of ice, will supply a family with the very best of water. During this visit we have found that the southern portion of Iroquois county is most abundantly supplied with excellent water from artesian wells. It is obtained at a depth of from forty to a hundred feet, and in most places flows from the stop of the pipe in a beautiful stream. There are now, as we learn, more than a hundred in the county, and they prove of inestimable value. At this place a steam mill is furnished with abundant supplies from one of these wells, and enough runs over to fill a small pond on the east side of the railway, at which the cattle from a considerable distance around gather to quench their thirst. From the taste we should suppose the water is somewhat tinctured with iron and sulphur; but the people soon become accustomed to it, and prefer it to any other. Thus far also it has proved very healthy, and persons drinking it even immoderately, experience no ill effects from it. This we have personally tested, for being out on the prairie exercising severely during the excessive heat of yesterday and to day, we have indulged most freely and felt refreshed at every draught. Cattle once drinking it, will travel miles to get it in preference to any other water.

Some of these wells are so arranged as to be objects of surpassing beauty. One of them on a farm about six miles southeast of this place, boiling up from a four inch tube some three feet above the ground, falls over on all sides in a pure, sparkling sheet, and in the bright sunlight as we saw it this afternoon, formed one of the most beautiful objects we ever saw. Another on the farm of A. E. Blakesley, Esq., nine miles from Onarga, has no taste of the sulphur and iron, and seems to us as pure and sweet as the best spring water. It flows through a four inch pipe, and would fill a tube three inches in diameter. As the temperature of the water from the wells is about that of spring water, it is usually led into a long tight box, in which milk and butter pans and crocks are placed in summer, answering the purpose of an eastern milk house. In winter it keeps the milk from freezing and in a thousand ways, this abundant supply of good water is perfectly invaluable to the citizens of Iroquois county. On the farm of Dr. T. L. Hewins, whose courteous hospitality our party enjoyed last evening, there is an immense spring which is thought to be fed from the same source that supplies these artesian wells. Since their discovery, this county has been improving very rapidly. The soil is very rich, and in all respects it will very soon become one of the most wealthy and populous counties in the State. For stock raising and general farming purposes it can scarcely be excelled anywhere in the West.

In boring for the water the auger, before reaching it, passes through a strata of blue clay almost as hard as a rock. This layer of clay keeps the water down, and it is a very interesting geological question where the source of these wells is to be found. It must be looked for in some section of our own or adjoining States where the land is higher than in Iroquois county, and where this strata of clay comes to the surface. The theory of artesian wells is exceedingly simple and well understood by all geologists, and it needs only a careful survey of the surrounding country to determine the origin of these wells. If our State geologists have furnished any solution to the problem, it has escaped our notice. If they have not, it is to be hoped they will take an early opportunity to do so.

The corn crop will be very abundant here and everywhere, and strange to say it promises to be so much so that the farmers are anxiously inquiring what they shall do with it. Nor is the inquiry without its significance. At the railroad it is now worth but fourteen cents per bushel. Count the actual expense for shelling and hauling from five to twenty miles and it is not difficult to estimate the farmer's profits at a very small figure, if indeed you find any to count.

Looking at the magnificent country by which we have been surrounded, it seems strange that any farmer should wish to sell. Where else on earth can one find a more delightful home. The low price of corn with some debts to pay, influences some, while professional reasons, as in the case of our excellent host Dr. Hewins, decide others; but if farming were our business, we know of no place we would sooner select than on the rich prairies and beside the beautiful groves of Iroquois county. Corn will not always be a drug, and with one of those gushing fountains to cool us in summer and cheer us in winter, where else could a home more nearly resembling an earthly paradise be made to bless the declining years of him who would but never can be a farmer? B.

Another Illinois Regiment Accepted.

[Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

STERLING, Ill., Aug. 9, 1861.

On the 25th day of July, a meeting of the companies in this Judicial District, composed of the counties of Carroll, Ogle, Lee and Whiteside, was held at Dixon. It was there decided to raise a regiment in these four counties for the war, and companies enough were tendered to fill it up, and provisional officers were elected, consisting of the following: E. N. Kirk of Whiteside, for Colonel; Amos Bosworth of Ogle, Lieut. Colonel; and C. V. Levanway of Lee, for Major. Their duty was to get the regiment accepted by the Government, and into camp, when a permanent election would be held for these offices.

After running the gauntlet of our State officers, and begging to be accepted, without avail, and exhausting the patience of the companies by trying to get accepted through a member of Congress, application was made to Leonard Sweet, Esq., and yesterday a telegraph dispatch from him announced the joyful news that the War Department have accepted the regiment.

Col. Kirk has been drilling a company here for a long time, and a better drill master cannot be found. He is well posted in military tactics, and we trust that the regiment will ratify the provisional election. Lieut. Colonel Bosworth and Major Levanway, I have known a good many years, and I can assure you that they are military men in every sense of the word. Better or more noble hearted men do not live, than the men composing the regimental officers.

This will be a crack Regiment, and the members of it will be composed of our best and most respected fellow-citizens, who have watched the working of events for a long time, and think the time has at length arrived when the country need their services.

We bespeak for the regiment and all connected with it, a happy and pleasant future, for we know their only desire is to get at the enemy. Truly yours, X.

Troubles in Union County, Illinois.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

ANNA, Ill., Aug. 8, 1861.

The rebel sympathisers in Union County are again showing their venom; the Jonesboro nest especially displaying their contemptible spite. On Monday night couriers arrived here from Cape Girardeau, asking for reinforcements. Several of the Jonesboro gentry fawned around them—among the rest the infamous Green Glascock—trying to discover the nature of their dispatches; and when the couriers were ready to return, two of our citizens volunteered to see them back safe. The party proceeded over half way towards the Cape without interruption, and one then returned. It appears their steps had been dogged, as shortly after the returning man was pounced upon by three of the Jonesboro Davisites, but he knocked the foremost down with his gun and safely escaped.

Another courier from the Cape was attacked at the same spot, a few hours afterwards, by the same infernal crew, and ordered to surrender his papers, as he was an "emissary," they said, "of Abe Lincoln's army, and they especially attended to all such."

On Monday night a guard was sent out to watch the road, who succeeded in capturing the leader, named Dillo, and with him Green Glascock, Rexliben (the brother-in-law of the famous Dr. Brooks,) and two or three more of the Jonesboro gents. The sequel was, however, that they were liberated, because they belong to the aristocratic (secession) circle in Jonesboro. This is a pretty state of things, and anything but cheerful for Union men in this county. Yours, Q.

The Indiana Boys.

[Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

CAMP BELGER, Cockeysville, Md., August 8th, 1861.

The 20th Indiana Volunteers arrived here yesterday, relieving the Wisconsin 4th, guarding the railroad from Baltimore to Pennsylvania line. I write this to express the thanks of the entire regiment, due to the managers of the Bellefontaine and the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroads, for their admirable accommodations and unremitting attentions during our transportation from Indianapolis to Pittsburgh. I have no incidents to relate, but expect to have before long. Colonel Brown, of this regiment, is a rare exception among volunteer Colonels; is not a politician, but is indeed a commander. I wish I could say as much of every one occupying similar positions. Yours truly,

O. EVERTS,
Surgeon 20th Regt. Ind. Vol.

Congressional Appropriations.

The following is very nearly a correct list of the Appropriations made by Congress during the session which has just closed. The closing item may vary slightly; but the others are exact:

Army	$185,296,397 00
Naval	30,171,335 [illegible]
Legislative	[illegible]
Sundry Civil	[illegible]
National Loan	[illegible]
Police, Baltimore	[illegible]
Purchase of Arms	[illegible]
Field Fortifications	[illegible]
Side Wheel Steamers	[illegible]
Arms and Ordnance	[illegible]
Fortifications, contingent	[illegible]
Naval, additional	[illegible]
Exhibition of Industry	[illegible]
Arming Loyalists in Disloyal States	[illegible]
Armed Ships, &c.	[illegible]
For additional loan	[illegible]
Miscellaneous, about	[illegible]
	[illegible]

THE REBELLION.

FACTS, OPINIONS AND SPECULATIONS FROM SOUTHERN SOURCES.

A Howl from the Charleston Mercury.

THE BLOCKADE.—The New Orleans *Crescent* of the 28th says: There have been some purchases of cotton for the Mexican market which is shipped by a sea route and escapes old Abe's minions. If the commanders of the British or French squadron desire to know how the blockade is avoided at least once a week, they can readily ascertain on the flags of New Orleans.

A friend suggests that the New York politicians captured after the great battle near Manassas, on the 21st, be kept by our Government in close confinement until all our negroes that have been stolen by Gen. Picayune Butler and his brother military thieves, shall be restored to their rightful owners.—*N. O. Bulletin*.

ROW AMONG SOLDIERS AT MEMPHIS.—The *Appeal*, of August 3d, says:

"A number of soldiers, who were brought up here from New Orleans, but few of whom, however, are natives of Louisiana, have been staying in Wormsley's cotton shed, on Madison street, over the bayou, which has been made into a barracks. On several occasions symptoms of insubordination have been manifested by the men, and on Wednesday evening one of them was placed in custody, on the charge of attacking an officer. After dinner, yesterday, a perfect outbreak took place, a number of the men fighting against each other. The dispute seemed to have originated in that feeling of mutual jealousy that is apt to arise when persons from different localities are thrown together. There was considerable commotion, in which one of the men received a shot in the fleshy part of the leg and a bayonet wound in the back, neither of which is serious. Capt. Heilman, with a number of his men, was called on, and he arrested the whole of the men, seventy-seven in number. Thirty-seven of them he put under guard; the remainder were transferred to quarters far from the city."

A NEGRO PLOT IN TEXAS.—The Nacogdoches (Texas) *Chronicle* has an account of the discovery of a plot to burn that town, and for a general insurrection of the negro population of the country. It appears that on an examination of three captured runaway negroes before a committee of citizens, on the 18th ult., the information was obtained from the runaways, who, examined separately, told in substance the same tale. They implicated a number of negroes and two white men. We need not go into details. The negroes implicated were punished. The white men, who, it seems, were at the bottom of the plot, reside in the southwest corner of San Augustine county. One of them, Samuel Steadam, has been arrested. The other, Bill Malone, had not been found at last accounts.

A SOUTHERN SQUEEZE.—On account of the condition of affairs in the South, the colleges and schools of that section have nearly all been broken up. Very few indeed are continued, and those few cannot last many weeks. We see that in some places most extraordinary and disreputable means are resorted to for keeping literary institutions alive. For instance, a gentleman and his wife at the head of some sort of seminary at Nashville announce, in an appeal to the public for support, that they will carefully indoctrinate their pupils in the principles of secession, that the boys and girls shall read secession speeches, receive secession counsels, sing secession songs, and unite in secession prayers. We presume that even secessionists will scorn such a pitiful mode of school-electioneering as that.

Nearly or quite all of the young women of the non-slaveholding States engaged recently as teachers in schools and private families in the South have been deprived of employment, and one of the worst features of their case is that a good many of them have been sent off without their pay. We have learned this fact from the lips of some of them passing through the city. They were even glad to be able to make their escape as they did.—*Louisville Journal*.

THE MENDACIOUS BEAUREGARD.—We published yesterday the bulletin of Gen. Beauregard and Gen. Johnston to the Southern army of Manassas. Those high military officers disgrace the epaulets upon their shoulders by publishing, for the delusion of the men under their command, statements which they know to be untrue. In saying that the U. S. forces in the late battle were at least three times as great as the Confederate forces, they utter a wilful falsehood unsurpassed if not unapproached in the annals of military bulletins.

Moreover, these two Confederate Generals publish to their followers and to the world that the U. S. forces had been driven from the soil of Virginia. They know that this is a shameful and monstrous falsehood. They know that the U. S. forces occupy Alexandria, that Gen. Banks's army holds Harper's Ferry, and is prepared to hold it against all comers, that Gen. Butler's army has possession of Fort Monroe and other locations in that vicinity, and threaten an advance upon Richmond, and that the army of Gen. Rosecrans has its own way in Western Virginia. A falsehood is a falsehood whether told by a man in a plain coat or a military one.

Gen. Beauregard disgraced himself as an officer and a gentleman in the estimation of all honest and intelligent men when he published to the people of Virginia that the United States army invading that State bore the motto of "Beauty and Booty" upon its banners.—*Louisville Journal*.

MEN WANTED FOR THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.—That the Confederate army is not overwhelmed with recruits is clearly proved by the following extract from a leading article in the Charleston *Mercury*:

"We protest against the suicidal system which has been in operation in our War Department, of rejecting twelve months' volunteers. But for this fatal policy, our army might now have been double, almost quadruple, its present number. The emergency is by far too great to admit of a squeamish silence on the part of the people and of the press. What a generous and almost unbound ed confidence and support could give has been accorded freely to the Executive and its various departments. But, in the face of our present fearful odds, and of the desperate efforts now being made at the North, and the fierce and ruthless invasion promised us, it becomes necessary for us to speak, and for the Executive and Congress to act.

"We want men—men and horses—nothing else. They are but to be called for to be had. They are at hand, and ready. We trust a more extended policy to meet the wants of the country will be at once entered upon. We trust it is already inaugurated. Let all twelve months' volunteers be accepted without a day's delay; and long before the suns of May next shall have banished the asperities of winter, and warmed the earth into fruitfulness and life, the enemy will have been crushed from our path and driven headlong to the northernmost borders of his sterile region.

"Men are wanted—cavalry is wanted."

"THE WORLD SUBJECT TO THE SOUTH."—A Richmond (Va.) journal utters this idle talk:

Luckily we cannot too often repeat or too strongly impress it upon our readers, we of the Southern States are wholly independent of all co-operation from foreign Powers. We can live and prosper without assistance from any quarter. But not so with others. The most civilized and powerful nations of the globe are directly dependent upon us for their welfare, and even for the subsistence of their people. It is this consideration of self interest which will make them our friends.

As we hate the Yankees with a hate which every day only serves to increase and inflame, we rejoice at any circumstance which tends to multiply their enemies and embarrass their condition. Next to being able to exterminate them ourselves, the greatest pleasure we can enjoy is to witness their extermination by others. For this reason, it is, we pray eternally that they may be involved in horrible wars with all the Powers of the earth—be swept from the ocean and be exterminated from the land.

The English, who have come to appreciate the Yankee at his true value, and entertain a just contempt for him, imagine, and probably very correctly, that his doom is sealed, without a blow from them. But if that blow is necessary, it will not be withheld.

THE SOUTH FORCED TO RULE THE NORTH—THE YANKEES NO BETTER THAN CHINESE.—The Richmond (Va.) *Whig*, of a late date, has the following effusion:

The Yankees are very little better than the Chinese. They lay the same stress on the jingle of their dollars that the Celestials do on the noise of their gongs. Originally endowed with no single amiable trait, they have cultivated the arts of money getting and cheating, until gain has become their god, and they imagine it to be omnipotent. With money in their pockets, won from a generous and chivalrous race, and multitudinous as Norway rats, they are swollen with conceit, and they fancied they were fit for empire. And yet they do not possess one gentlemanly attribute, nor a single talent that qualifies them for war.

Of the very first elements they are destitute. They don't even know how to ride a horse—a talent only to be acquired in youth and genteel avocation. And, as to arms, ninety-nine out of a hundred never shot a gun; and we have it on very good authority, that Old Scott lost all patience in attempting to teach them how to load a gun. The vile old wretch! He reaps a just reward for his treason and talents misapplied.

The break-down of the Yankees, their utter unfitness for empire, forces dominion upon us of the South. We are compelled to take the sceptre, and it is our duty to prepare ourselves to wield it with dignity and effect. We must adapt ourselves to our diversions. We must elevate our race, every man of it—breed them up to arms, to command—to empire.

The art military should constitute a leading part in every white man's education. The right of voting should be a high privilege, to be enjoyed only by those who are worthy to exercise it. In a word, the whole white population of the South should be wrought into a high-toned aristocracy, duly impressed with a sense of its superiority to Yankee trickery, and of its own functions, and its obligations to freedom and civilization.

THE HEATHEN RAGE—BARBARIAN HOWLS OF THE CHARLESTON MERCURY AND RICHMOND EXAMINER.—We have been provoked, for the last two or three days, beyond further endurance, by reading in certain Virginia papers, the cnost complacent and gratulatory comments on the charming charity and benevolence displayed by certain citizens and officials, in Virginia, towards the invaders of their soil—the plunderers of their estates—the destroyers of their homes and firesides, and the polluters of their women. Most humane and Christian individuals! Below we copy from the Richmond *Examiner*, its timely strictures upon these strange proceedings. In Alexandria, the very site of their inhuman and brutal outrages, upon the evening of the very day when the dastardly hosts of the enemy marched forth insolently, in all the pride of confident ferocity, with 50,000 muskets to charge, to slaughter the kindred of her citizens, with all the brutalities of wild barbarians—in on that very evening of their precipitate return, what do we hear but boastings of the tenderness of these cowed people of Alexandria, in extending every kindness in their power to these exhausted and fatigued ravishers and destroyers! And why? Because, forsooth, they were foiled in their amiable expedition of rapine and murder, and driven back in haste, and were consequently somewhat soiled, weary and thirsty from their long and hot run. This we learn from the papers of Alexandria, and how, also, water and food and comforts generally, were humanely offered them. Verily does it stir the gall within a man to find our counsels and our proceedings marred by such milksop folly. If men's weak bowels will gush out with such incontinent compassion, why in the name of common decency, can they not, in secret and in darkness, perform such offices as ill befit the public vision?

Even in Richmond, we are sorry, very sorry, to say we have seen indications of this same parading of a sickly humanitarianism, and boastings of what extreme kindness is extended to these Northern plunderers. Are there no crying brutalities to be stopped on the part of our enemies? Is there no comprehension of the potency of retribution? Are we so weak as not to see the saving efficacy of requiring an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth? For what other law is left us? Where will this folly end? There are now in the Tombs of New York City, manacled in loathsome dungeons, fifteen citizens of South Carolina, who were taken prisoners of war, bearing arms under the commission of President Davis. They have been for two months dragged through the streets of New York, backwards and forwards, almost weekly, manacled like slaves, to be hooted at, at the pleasure of a greasy rabble—beasts on exhibition. They are now, we repeat, in manacles, in loathsome dungeons. Two of Carolina's citizens have just been hung, like malefactors, to tree-tops upon the high road. How long are these things to continue, whilst Northern prisoners are to be treated "with the most distinguished consideration?" Not only are their persons most carefully made comfortable (as we are so repeatedly assured); but even their tenderest sensibilities are not to be ruffled. They are distinguished but unfortunate gentlemen, and require all the courtesies due their romantic misfortunes and distinguished positions. In the mean time, our poor boys hang swinging to the tree tops, or lie immured in dungeons, pining away in chains. Is it supposed that all this is soothing to the minds of Carolinians? Is this further to be tolerated? Why is not every prisoner in Richmond already incarcerated and lying in irons? How long is this mode of warfare to be permitted and encouraged? Are our troops to be driven to a murderous desperation? If so, let it at once be understood—let the Government inform them that they must redress themselves. For they most assuredly will shortly do it.

In reference to what we have said, we wish to be distinctly understood upon two points:

1st. We have no reflections whatever to make upon Virginia or the people of that State in this matter. She is now doing all that patriotism and honor and gallantry and her ancient renown require at her hands. None more cordially appreciate this than ourselves. But there are mawkish milksops in Virginia, as there are here, and elsewhere—people whom it is doing great public wrong, at this time, to countenance in any way, far less to encourage and commend—people whose weak natures and lukewarm feelings in this matter, give them no stomach for this fight.

2d. We wish to be understood that we regard this as no matter of mere *feeling*, either for pity or revenge. Justice, humanity, civilization, alike cry aloud for the stern execution of retribution. All this barbarity and outrage on the part of our enemy *must be stopped*. The sternest retribution is the quickest and surest method to enforce humanity, and compel a Christian mode of warfare. Justice must be executed or lawlessness will run riot, and violence and vengeance will take the place of judgment. It is the peculiar privilege of women to forgive—it is the duty of man to execute justice.

In affairs of this sort between nations, there is but one law in operation under the sun. The *lex talionis* can alone protect the people and achieve humanity—for between nations we come back to first principles.

We sincerely hope we shall not be compelled to speak further upon this subject, for we have long felt it.

In this connection, it is a matter of gratification to learn that our great General Beauregard, is, at last, bringing traitors to accountability. We learn that he "has caused three traitors to be hung recently, having first received the most indubitable evidence of their treachery. One of the parties was an engineer on the Manassas Gap Railroad, another a preacher of the Gospel, and the third a farmer. They had all furnished valuable aid to the enemy."

Had this mode of procedure been inaugurated six weeks ago, the enemy would not have learned our countersigns in the battle of the 21st, which caused so much loss of life in our own ranks at the hands of our own men. Hundreds of gallant men have fallen at the hands of their own friends, because a few traitors were not previously shot. The very battle itself was nearly lost—a battle involving thousands of lives, millions of property, and the very integrity of the State of Virginia, imperiling, in fact, the whole cause—by the bold treachery of a railroad conductor. How many valuable lives has this cost? Let the mourners over the sad tombs of Bee, Bartow and Johnston answer. War is the *rule of iron*. And for that work we must have men of iron nerve, and none other. We have long been dallying in kid gloves and pump-boot diplomacy, and ginger-bread politeness. What we want is hard *steel*—not sentimental stuff. So far as Gen. Beauregard is concerned, we have no doubt he has seen enough, and knows how to cure that disease. He is the man to do it. We are fatigued, exhausted, sick, disgusted, *ad nauseam*, with all such unmitigated trifling as is here described by the *Examiner*:

"Every pains seems to be taken for the comfort and consolation of your Yankee prisoners. It is not sufficient that their physical comfort should be consulted, but the finer feelings of these unfortunate men and the affectionate anxieties of their families are also consulted and assuaged by a new system of custody. Certainly General Winder deserves great credit for his humanity. While he debars all access to prisoners on the part of the reporters of the press, perhaps to protect the unfortunate men from the annoyance and mortification of being too freely spoken of in the newspapers, he has not found it in his heart to hesitate to give permits for visits to carry messages from Northern relatives to the prisoners, and satisfy inquiries about their 'health,' or any other little interesting circumstance of their condition. What delicacy of humanity! It is positively a refreshing circumstance in the hardships and asperities of war—an oasis in a moral desert—a kind return for the rude jokes of the Yankees in treating our prisoners as 'pirates' and jestingly threatening to murder them in the streets of Washington.

"We are assured of the happening of one little incident of humanity that shows that the tenderest charity may dwell beneath a military uniform, however that garb may be a stranger to the common intercourse of politeness among civilians. It was but a few minutes before the request of a reporter to visit the Federal prisoners, was refused, and the polite note making the application rudely shoved back to him, that there happened in the office, where permits are granted, the charming instance of humanity of granting a permit to a person to see one of the prisoners, that he might telegraph his health and condition, and any other interesting circumstance, to the anxious father of the unfortunate man in New York. It was deprecatingly mentioned by the applicant that the young Yankee had 'got into a bad box'—certainly a mild and considerate way of putting the circumstances of a murderer having been taken in arms.

"These delicacies of consideration to our Yankee prisoners, we trust, will not be lost on the North. Let the citizens of Richmond immediately send on their messages of comfort and consolation to our prisoners in New York and Washington. They will be constantly advised of their health. Their custodians will protect them from the painful curiosity of the newspapers, and from the irreverent visits of reporters. They will be treated with all the refinements of humanity, and all inquiries, except from their families, will be repulsed as impertinent, and denied with the emphasis of military impoliteness. What happy exchanges of humanity we are to have! What good fortune to fall into the hands of the Yankees after they have been edified by the improved system of prison discipline inaugurated by the humanitarians of Richmond!"—*Charleston Mercury*.

INDIANA.

What She has Done and is Doing.

Since the return of the six first regiments, Indiana has in active service the following force of troops:

12th Regiment, Colonel John M. Wallace.
13th Regiment, Colonel Sullivan.
14th Regiment, Colonel Kimball.
15th Regiment, Colonel Wagner.
16th Regiment, Colonel Hackleman.
17th Regiment, Colonel Hascall.
19th Regiment, Colonel Meredith.
20th Regiment, Colonel Brown.
21st Regiment, Colonel McMillen.

This force is to be speedily and largely increased. New regiments are forming in all parts of the State, with what success the Indianapolis *Journal* tells:

COMPANIES FORMING.—Our exchanges bring us intelligence of volunteer companies forming in all parts of the State. All the regiments now called for, and all those tendered and accepted, will be fitted up, and a demand will be made by the people for others, in order that all who may desire it may leave home and fight for the perpetuity of the Government. The patriotism of Indiana, it seems, cannot be exhausted. Twenty-five thousand men every three months, could be sent into the field.

Fight with Secessionists in McDonough County.

On Saturday last a number of secessionists who live about Colchester came into the town bent upon getting into a row. They swore they could whip all the Union men in the place, and made threats that they would clean out the town. As a matter of course, a fight ensued in which the secessionists got an awful beating. One John White, a savage secessionist, belonging to the family of Whites that write for the *Eagle*, was severely beaten. Several others were more or less bruised, and would probably have been killed, but for the interference of some citizens who insisted that if the secessionists were to be killed they should be taken outside of the town. Hostilities were then suspended, but the defeated party still breathe threatenings of vengeance against the Union men of the place. It is a matter to be deplored that any secessionist should find a home in this county. They are naturally a troublesome set of people.

Since writing the above, we learn that after the fight was over the secessionists fell upon a Union man outside of the town and beat him in a terrible manner, breaking two of his ribs and otherwise injuring him.—*Macomb Journal*.

VALUABLE ARRANGEMENT.—A cipher has been arranged for the use of the Government, by Mr. J. A. Talcott, of the American Telegraph Company. It will enable them to send important information and orders over the wires, so that none but those having the key can understand—not even the operator knows the meaning of what he is sending. It is believed, now, that every message passed over the wires to and from Patterson's column, was taken off and communicated to the enemy.

Afternoon Dispatches.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Napoleon's Visit to Manassas—Rebel Congressmen in Custody—The Line of the Potomac.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, August 9.—A letter was received, to day, from Lieut. Parks, of the 1st Michigan regiment, dated at Richmond, July 29th, in which he says he is a prisoner with hundreds of others in that city. More than thirty officers are with him. He has the names of 56 of his regiment, and believes these are all. Col. Butterworth, Lieut. Mersh, Lieut. Warren and Perkins, and others are still at Manassas Junction, wounded. Only three of his company are with him, named Philips, Murray, Shaker and Geo. Baker.

[Cor. N. Y. Times.]

Late in the evening, Prince Napoleon returned with his suite, from Manassas. Three regiments of cavalry [illegible] infantry held possession of [illegible] known at Manassas that Prince Napoleon was coming, the enthusiasm [illegible] Beauregard and Johnston were [illegible] They received the Prince with the greatest respect. All their pressing invitations that he would go on to Richmond and see Jeff. Davis, the Prince firmly declined. The fortifications at Manassas are formidable, and our guns, particularly of Sherman's battery, form an important part of the defences. Beauregard informed the Prince that he captured sixty-two guns at the battle of Bull Run. The dead were not properly buried. They were simply put under the ground, and some of their feet were seen above. Soldiers in Manassas were very numerous, but poorly dressed. At the departing the rebels gave the Prince a salute with United States guns. On returning to Fairfax, Col. Stewart approached the carriage of the Prince and said, "I hope you like our fortifications." The Prince said, "Oh, pretty well." "I hope," he said again, "you will intercede for us when you get home." The diplomatic Prince shrugged his shoulders as he replied, "*I know nothing*."

Three companies of Col. Young's regiment of Kentucky cavalry reached Washington this morning.

It is well authenticated that the man Smith, in custody in New York, is a member of the rebel congress. He will be held as a hostage for Mr. Ely, member of Congress from New York.

The Freeborn arrived this morning. Her officers contradict the report that the rebels are erecting batteries on Mathias Point. The navigation of the Potomac is unobstructed. It is reported that batteries are now being put up at Whitehouse Point. On Wednesday night, five boats filled with armed men were seen by a person to pass over from the Maryland side and land at that place. At Fort Washington all is quiet and in good order. Several prizes lie at the wharf. To-day the resignations of Chief Engineer Chas. Spencer and 2d Engineer Andrew Curanes, of the Freeborn, were accepted. Cause of the resignation, not known.

[N. Y. Herald Dispatch.]

Reliable intelligence has been received that the rebels are concentrating forces at various points on their side of the river, from Point of Rocks to Alexandria. There are from 8,000 to 10,000 at Fairfax, and a considerable force in the vicinity of Edward's Ferry. There are large bodies at the crossing, and several thousand at Leesburg. As yet they have made only minute reconnoisances in the neighborhood of Chain Bridge. It is difficult to determine whether these movements are preliminary to an attack upon our lines, or to guard more closely an entrance into Virginia by our army. The opinion of our most experienced officers is that they are purely defensive.

It is reported here that an attack upon our lines is contemplated, and that the rebels are concentrating at every available point in order to engage our whole line from Harper's Ferry to Alexandria, and prevent the concentration of forces on our side to resist their attack, which will be adroitly concealed until the precise time for its execution. If this be their design they will be signally thwarted, for the preparations of Gen. McClellan are equally available for either offensive or defensive action. The disposition of these forces will enable him to repel an attack at any point along the whole line, or to move forward his whole column, simultaneously, upon any given point in the adjacent borders.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Surgeon General Wood has taken measures for carrying into effect the late act of Congress for adding to the medical staff of the army a corps of cadets, whose duty it shall be to act as dressers in the hospitals, and as ambulance attendants in the field, with the same rank and pay as the West Point Military Cadets.

The Action of the Democratic Committees of New York and Ohio.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The N. Y. *Times* Washington correspondence says the refusal of the Democrats of the State of New York to unite with the Republicans on the nomination and election of a ticket, causes some surprise here as it seems to conflict with what was supposed to be a plan prearranged here at Washington, and which had for its purpose the disintegration of the Republican party. The same idea of a Union Ticket was broached in Ohio and has been there rejected. These two coincidences, it is said among politicians, will cause now the entire dissolution of the Democratic party.

A Spy Arrested in Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—The U. S. Marshal arrested last night a person who had registered himself at the Parker house as "C. Jordan, Pittsburg, Pa.," but who subsequently has confessed himself as John Williams, of Norfolk, Va., and is supposed to hold a commission in the rebel army. He was arrested as a spy and by orders received from the Secretary of War, he will be sent to Fort Lafayette, N. Y. Harbor.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 9.—Nothing new has occurred since the sailing of the last steamer. Hampton is not occupied. The fugitive citizens are being provided for by Gen. Butler. The big gun Union has been mounted at Newport News, and will be experimented with on Monday.

Treasury Notes.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Brokers are purchasing two years' 6 per cent. treasury notes, at from 95 to 95⅛. The price for $50 notes is better than for other denominations.

BANKING HOUSE OF J. YOUNG SCAMMON.

CHICAGO, August 10th, 1861.

I have purchased the entire circulation of the MECHANICS' BANK, HARDIN, CALHOUN COUNTY, ILLINOIS, And am personally responsible for its redemption. I shall treat its notes precisely as the notes of the State Banks of Indiana and Ohio are treated in Chicago, and shall at all times sell Exchange on New York for the same, at the same rates that Exchange can be had for the notes of either of said State Banks.

I am also personally responsible for the circulation of the MARINE BANK OF CHICAGO, and shall redeem it as heretofore.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON.

WRIGHT & BROTHER, W. W. WRIGHT, Of Cleveland, Ohio. GEO. S. WRIGHT, Formerly G. S. Wright & Co., Of Cincinnati, O. DEALERS IN Exchange, Gold and Bank Notes, No. 36 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO.

LIST OF ILLINOIS BANKS:

No. 1.—VALUE 95 CENTS. Alton Bank, Bank of Galena, Bank of Bloomington, Bank of Northern Illinois, City Bank of Ottawa, Kane County Bank, McLean County Bank.

No. 2.—VALUE 90 CENTS. Bank of America, Bank of Sparta, Cumberland County Bank, E. I. Tinkham & Co's Bank, Highland Bank, Illinois River Bank, Mechanic's Bank, Ogle River Bank, Pittsfield Bank, Union Bank.

No. 3.—VALUE 75 CENTS. American Bank, Bank of Indemnity, Illinois State Security B'k, Illinois Central Bank, International Bank, Mahaiwe Bank, Merchants' Bank, Marshall County Bank, Reapers' Bank, United States Stock Bank.

No. 4.—VALUE 65 CENTS. Bank of Commerce, " Illinois, " Jackson County, Bond County Bank, Columbian " Eagle Bank, Fulton Bank, Olympic Bank, Patriotic " Pana " State Stock Bank.

No. 5.—VALUE 60 CENTS. Bank of Elgin, " Federal Union, " Genesee, " Metropolis, Bull's Head Bank, Central Bank, Edgar County Bank, Lake Michigan Bank, Franklin Bank, Kankakee Bank, Narragansett Bank, Shawneetown Bank, Union Bank, Warren County " Western Bank of Illinois, Wheat Growers' Bank.

No. 6.—VALUE 55 CENTS. Agricultural Bank, Alsace Bank, Bank of Albion, Bank of Aledo, " Benton, " Brooklyn, " Carmi, " Naperville, " Pike County, " Republic, " Southern Illinois, Canal Bank, Commercial Bank, E. St'n, Corn Exchange Bank, Continental Bank, Commercial B'k, Palestine, Corn Planters' Bank, Douglas Bank, Farmers' Bank, N. Canton, Farmers' Bank of Illinois, Grayville Bank, Hamilton Bank, Hampden " Humboldt " Kaskaskia " Lafayette " Mississippi River Bank, Prairie State " Plowman's " Reed's " State Bank of Illinois, Southern Bank of Illinois.

No. 7.—VALUE 50 CENTS. American Exchange Bank, Bank of Aurora, " Chester, " Commonwealth, " Quincy, " Raleigh, Belvidere Bank, Chemung " Clark " Farmers' & Traders' B'k, Frontier Bank, Grand Prairie Bank, Jersey County " Mercantile " Merchants' & Drovers' B'k, Morgan County Bank, New Market Bank, National Bank, Prairie Bank, Rock Island Bank, Union County Bank.

Wisconsin—Current, [illegible] cents; Uncurrent, [illegible] cts.

We pay in GOLD within 2 cents of Milwaukee and Madison rates. They pay Wisconsin Currency.

Parties remitting us Uncurrent Money by "United States Express" can do so at our expense. [illegible] a large amount of Illinois [illegible] give us a call before selling elsewhere.

J. S. KIRK CO., SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS, And dealers in Resin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c. Nos. 18 & 20 River St., Chicago.

FOUNDRY PIG IRON.—300 tons Assorted Foundry Pig Iron. [illegible]

INSURE YOUR FURS FROM MOTHS by leaving them at the Store, NO. 115 LAKE STREET. [illegible]

TO SHIPPERS OF LUMBER AND SALT.—[illegible] MATHER & CO., Agents, Foot of North LaSalle street.

SAWS.—CAST STEEL, PATENT GROUND, CIRCULAR, CROSS CUT, MILL AND MORLAY SAWS.

We call the attention of Lumbermen and others to our complete stock of Saws. These Saws are made from the best CAST STEEL, ground with PATENT GRINDING MACHINERY, Are perfectly balanced—possess entire TRUTH and UNIFORMITY OF SURFACE, and are in all respects superior to Saws ground in any other manner. We can give our Saws of equal thickness from the cutting edge to the centre, or gradually reduce them from the centre to the edge, to any thickness of tooth desired. Call and examine or address

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., 199 & 201 Randolph Street 199 & 201 Tin Plate & Metal Warehouse. AGENTS FOR HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES.

GALESBURG, June 26th, 1861. MESSRS. HERRING & CO., CHICAGO: GENTS—It gives us much pleasure to inform you that in the late destructive fire in this place the HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE, Which we purchased a few years since, and which contained all our Valuable Books, Papers, &c., came out ALL RIGHT, And (with the exception of the binding of the books being curled by the steam), in as good a state of preservation As when first put into the Safe. We shall want another of larger size as soon as we get located. Yours truly, BARTLETT & JUDSON.

GEORGE T. ABBEY, MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Etc., Etc., 136 LAKE STREET. Sporting Apparatus and Gun Materials. Rifles made to order, with all the modern improvements. Telescopic Sights, Patent Muzzle, etc. Repairing promptly done and warranted. Sole Agent for Hazzard's Powder.

1861. TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE. Chicago, Port Sarnia AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY LINE.

Reliable and ample arrangements for the transportation of GRAIN and property of all kinds via this route by first-class Propellers and Sail Vessels Daily from Chicago to Sarnia, GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY From Sarnia to Hamilton and Toronto, and first-class Propellers and Sail Vessels daily from Hamilton to Oswego, Montreal, and all American and Canadian Ports on Lake Ontario, making this a most desirable route for the shipment of Produce.

The first-class Screw Steamers "ALLEGHANY," Capt. Boynton, AND "UNION," Capt. Cooper, Run in this line. One of these Steamers will leave the dock of A. E. GOODRICH every TUESDAY AND FRIDAY EVENING FOR SARNIA.

Prompt despatch given to every description of freight destined for the Canadas, or any of the Eastern States.

Time and Insurance will be less by this than by any other Line, As the entire distance via "St. Clair Flats" and "Lake Erie" is saved.

Good accommodations for first and second-class passengers, and passengers ticketed to all the East.

For Freight or Passage apply to A. E. GOODRICH, and 6 River street, or to A. WALLINGFORD, Agent G. W. Railway, Corner Lake and Dearborn streets.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF DRY GOODS, CARPETS, ETC., At 139 Lake Street. The entire stock of Dry Goods lately belonging to [illegible] will be offered for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash on the [illegible] day of July, 1861. This stock contains a large and varied assortment of Dry Goods, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Curtain Goods, &c. WILLIAM W. PHELPS, Assignee.

The above sale is hereby postponed until the [illegible] day of August, 1861. WILLIAM W. PHELPS, Assignee.

CHAS. A. EATON—Agent, IMPORTER OF GUNS And Sporting Apparatus, Colt's, Allen's and other Pistols. Gunmaker's Materials, Bowie Knives, Dirks, Etc. Agent for Oriental Powder Company and Wisconsin Shot. NO. 86 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, Opposite the Tremont House.

HENRY WIGGERS, Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealers in GOLD MOULDING, LOOKING GLASS, PICTURE Oval and Ornamental Picture Frame Warehouse, 153 RANDOLPH STREET, Opposite the Court House, Chicago, Illinois. Steam Factory, 377, 229 and 231 State st. and 51 and 53 LaSalle st. French Mirrors, Portrait and Oval Frames of every kind. Old Frames re-gilt equal to new. P. O. Box 1944.

CATARRH! CATARRH! CATARRH! DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY! WARRANTED to be a sure cure for CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD. ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons die yearly in this country of Consumption. Every physician knows that with fully two-thirds of this number, the disease first commenced as a Catarrh in the Nose. The next step being to the throat and bronchial tubes and lastly the lungs. It is easier to cure Catarrh than Consumption, and by curing the first we prevent the latter. Persons should understand that the better way to cure consumption is to prevent it. [illegible] Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $1.00—[illegible] Office, 196 Lake, Corner of Wells Street. Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE, P. O. Box 4353, Chicago, Ill.

BIRD CAGES!—BIRD CAGES! BIRD CAGES! BIRD CAGES! AND FISHING TACKLE, FISHING TACKLE, FISHING TACKLE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL At Peugeot's Great Variety Store, No. 111 RANDOLPH STREET, KINGSBURY BLOCK.

NATIONAL PREMIUM CATAWBA WINE, of John E. Mottier, BY THE CASE OR BOTTLE, At GALE BROTHERS, Druggists.

PURE GRAPE JUICE, FOR SACRAMENTAL PURPOSES, At GALE BROTHERS. Pharmaceutists and Dealers in Choice Medical Merchandise, [illegible] Randolph street.

LUMBER!—All kinds exchanged for Boots and Shoes, Clothing and Dry Goods, Flour, Pork, Groceries and Hardware. Address "LUMBER," Post Office Box 447.

BIRD CAGES.—100 Patterns. Also, Parrot and Squirrel Cages, Cups, Fountains, &c., at wholesale and retail. AT 136 LAKE STREET. BARNUM BROS.

FISHING TACKLE.—Fish Hooks, Lines, Spoon Baits, Rods, Flies, Floats, &c., &c. [illegible] BARNUM BROS.

FLAGS, DRUMS, ROSETTES, FLAGS from 3 inches to 6 feet long. DRUMS, American and German—[illegible] BARNUM BROS.

CHILDREN'S GIGS, Carriages, CABS, CARTS, CHAIRS, CRADLES, &c. Wholesale and Retail, at 136 Lake street. BARNUM BROS.

JUSTICES' BLANKS, at Tribune Office, 51 Clark street.

SOMETHING NEW AND STILL SOMETHING WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS, AND STILL GROWS More and More Popular Every Day, IS PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE. SEE WHAT OTHERS SAY OF IT.

A distinguished St. Louis Physician writes:

O. J. WOOD, Esq. ST. LOUIS, July [illegible] DEAR SIR—[illegible]

[illegible] Yours truly, JAMES WHITE, M. D.

[illegible] WARREN SCREWS, Perry County, [illegible] June 7th, 1861. PROF. WOOD: DEAR SIR—[illegible] Yours, &c. I. S. [illegible]

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., [illegible] DEAR SIR—[illegible] Yours truly, FREDERICK T. BUTLER, Bloomington, Monroe County.

SOLD IN CHICAGO BY J. H. REED & CO. LORD & SMITH, SMITH & DWYER, E. H. SARGEANT AND ALL OTHER DEALERS IN CHICAGO. Also, by the following Druggists in Illinois:

[illegible]

Wholesale Agents in Chicago, and sold at Manufacturers Prices, FULLER & FINCH, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, Nos. [illegible] Market street.

Special Notices.

A Friend in Need. Try it.—DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the receipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the great bone-setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and, as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, [illegible] State street, Chicago, and by all druggists.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery [illegible] Then you are sick, and do not know what the matter? Perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery. For sale by all Druggists.

Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound [illegible] CHARLES A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House, Boston. [illegible] NORMAN T. AMES, 3 Franklin, Boston. [illegible] D. B. BAXTER, Dry Goods Dealer, No. 3 Appleton Block, Lowell, Mass. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, corner State and Randolph streets, Chicago, wholesale and retail agent for the Northwestern States. R. R. LANDON, Agent, [illegible]

Coal.

ILLINOIS COAL.—The CHEAPEST AND BEST. The Northern Illinois Coal and Iron Company of LaSalle, to meet the greatly increased demand for their BITUMINOUS COAL, have, to secure uniformity in prices and quality, have opened an office near [illegible], Chicago, and are now prepared to supply consumers in large or small quantities with a PURE ARTICLE OF ILLINOIS COAL, free from slate, sulphur, slack or water, at such prices as DEFY COMPETITION. [illegible] Cheapness and Utility Combined. [illegible] Cash Upon Taking the Order. PRICES FOR JULY AND AUGUST: [illegible] Office and Yard SOUTHEAST CORNER OF NORTH WATER AND LASALLE STREETS [illegible] Post Office Drawer 5840, Chicago, Ill.

COAL!—COAL!!—COAL!!!—The Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Shamokin and Pittston Coal Companies of Pennsylvania, [illegible] PREPARED ANTHRACITE COALS [illegible] Corner of Madison and Market Streets, [illegible] RETAIL AND WHOLESALE MINING PRICES, FREIGHT AND EXCHANGE ADDED. [illegible] ROBERT LAW, Post Office Drawer 6182, Chicago, Ill.

Army Equipments, &c.

ATTENTION CONTRACTORS. ARMY WAGONS! The subscriber would call attention of Army Contractors and all other to the capacity of his WAGON FACTORY, Corner of Randolph and Franklin Streets, CHICAGO, ILL. Where, with sixteen years experience, Steam Power, and a present force of 110 men, he is prepared to furnish WAGONS OF ANY DESCRIPTION, MADE OF BEST SEASONED MATERIAL, In any number that may be ordered. 300 Wagons suitable for Army purposes already on hand. PETER SCHUTTLER.

ARMY EQUIPMENTS, CAMP BLANKETS AND KNAPSACKS COMBINED, And so arranged that they may be formed into Tent KNAPSACKS WITH CAPES. [illegible] JOHN B. IDESON & CO., 115 Lake Street, Kingsbury Block.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS. We are now extensively engaged in manufacturing Dragoon Equipments, SNAPSACKS, HAVERSACKS, WATER-PROOF BLANKETS, CARTRIDGE BOXES, BELTS, KNIFE-SHEATHS, &C. And are prepared to furnish large quantities AT SHORT NOTICE. SAMPLES ON HAND. TURNER & SIDWAY, 28 RANDOLPH STREET, Manufacturers of Saddles, Horse Collars, &c. All inquiries promptly answered.

MILITARY GOODS. BLUE CLOTH Grey Cloth, Flannel, Blankets, And Trimmings, FOR SALE BY BOWEN BROTHERS, 74 and 76 Lake Street.

MILITARY CAPS J. & A. HERZOG, Manufacturers and Jobbers of HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS 109 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

MILITARY NOTICE!—BELTS! BELTS! BELTS! [illegible] K. H. BOWEN [illegible]

Music Stores.

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS. JULIUS BAUER, MANUFACTURER OF DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS, 99 South Clark Street, Chicago.

LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN Musical Instruments and Strings. JULIUS BAUER, 99 South Clark Street, Chicago. [illegible] AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES.

MITCHELL & ZAHM, TALLOW [illegible]

SOMETHING NEW AND STILL SOMETHING WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS, AND STILL GROWS More and More Popular Every Day.

IS

PROF. WOOD'S

HAIR RESTORATIVE.

SEE WHAT OTHERS SAY OF IT:

A distinguished St. Louis Physician writes.

O. J. Wood, Esq. St. Louis, July 1861.

DEAR SIR:—Allow me the pleasure and satisfaction to transmit to you the beneficial effects of your Hair Restorative, after a trial of five years. [illegible]

Yours truly, JAMES WHITE, M. D.

[illegible]

Yours truly, FREDERICK T. BUTLER, Bloomington, Monroe County, Indiana.

SOLD IN CHICAGO BY

J. H. REED & CO.

LORD & SMITH,

SMITH & DWYER,

E. H. SARGEANT

AND ALL OTHER DEALERS IN CHICAGO.

Also, by the following Druggists in Illinois:

[illegible]

Wholesale Agents in Chicago, and sold at Manufacturers Prices,

FULLER & FINCH,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

Special Notices.

A Friend in Need. Try it.—DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the great bone-setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. [illegible] For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, Agent, 22 State street, Chicago, and by all Druggists.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scrofula. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Canker. [illegible] Kennedy's Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy.

When you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, Perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery.

For sale by all Druggists.

Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound is a positive, safe, and permanent cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Salt Rheum. [illegible]

CHARLES A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House, Boston.

[illegible]

NORMAN T. ADAMS, 3 Franklin st., Boston.

[illegible]

D. B. BAXTER, Dry Goods Dealer, No. 5 Appleton Block, Lowell, Mass.

For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, corner State and Randolph streets, Chicago, wholesale and retail agent for the Northwestern States. B. R. LANDON, Agent. The trade supplied.

Coal.

ILLINOIS COAL.—The CHEAPEST AND BEST.

The Northern Illinois Coal and Iron Company of LaSalle, to meet the greatly increased demand for their

BITUMINOUS COAL,

and to secure uniformity in prices and quality, have opened an office and yard in Chicago, and are now prepared to supply consumers in large or small quantities with a PURE ARTICLE OF ILLINOIS COAL, free from slate, sulphur, slack or water, at such prices as

DEFY COMPETITION.

[illegible]

Cheapness and Utility Combined.

Every prudent housekeeper or manufacturer should give it a trial, which is all that is needed to satisfy him of its merits.

In order to avoid loss, and afford the public the benefit of the lowest prices, the Company have adopted an INVARIABLE rule of

Cash Upon Taking the Order.

PRICES FOR JULY AND AUGUST: [illegible]

Office and Yard SOUTHEAST CORNER OF WELLS and [illegible] STREETS [illegible]

Post Office Drawer 5840, Chicago, Ill.

COAL!—COAL!!—COAL!!!—

The Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Shamokin and Pittston Coal Companies of Pennsylvania, in order to increase the sale of their

PREPARED ANTHRACITE COALS

[illegible]

Corner of Madison and Market Streets,

where they intend to RETAIL and WHOLESALE

MINING PRICES,

FREIGHT AND EXCHANGE ADDED.

[illegible]

ROBERT LAW, Post Office Drawer 6137, Chicago, Ill.

Army Equipments, &c.

ATTENTION CONTRACTORS.

ARMY WAGONS!

The subscriber would call attention of Army Contractors and all other to the capacity of his

WAGON FACTORY,

Corner of Randolph and Franklin Streets, CHICAGO, ILL.

[illegible]

WAGONS OF ANY DESCRIPTION, MADE OF BEST SEASONED MATERIAL,

in any number that may be ordered.

100 Wagons suitable for Army purposes already on hand.

PETER SCHUTTLER.

ARMY EQUIPMENTS. CAMP BLANKETS AND KNAPSACKS COMBINED, And so arranged that they may be formed into Tent KNAPSACKS WITH CAPES. [illegible]

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

We are now extensively engaged in manufacturing

Dragoon Equipments,

KNAPSACKS, HAVERSACKS, WATER-PROOF BLANKETS, CARTRIDGE BOXES, BELTS, GRIFF-SHEATHS, &C.

And are prepared to furnish large quantities

AT SHORT NOTICE.

SAMPLES ON HAND.

[illegible] & SIDWAY, 26 RANDOLPH STREET, Manufacturers of Saddles, Horse Collars, &c.

All inquiries promptly answered.

MILITARY GOODS,

BLUE CLOTH

Grey Cloth,

Flannel,

Blankets,

And Trimmings,

FOR SALE BY

BOWEN BROTHERS,

74 and 76 Lake Street.

MILITARY CAPS

J. & A. HERZOG,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS

[illegible] LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

MILITARY NOTICE!—

BELTS! BELTS! BELTS! [illegible]

Music Stores.

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS.

JULIUS BAUER,

MANUFACTURER OF

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS,

99 South Clark Street, Chicago.

LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN Musical Instruments and Strings.

JULIUS BAUER,

99 South Clark Street, Chicago.

[illegible]

MITCHELL & ZAHM, TALLOW [illegible]

Money to Loan.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to

ERNST PRUSSING,

Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker.

AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

NO. 6 LARMON BLOCK, N. E. cor. Clark and Washington streets.

NEW YORK EXCHANGE

For Sale in Sums to Suit by

JONES & CULBERTSON, No. 17 South Wells street.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY Property or Farms in Cook and adjoining Counties.

LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

J. L. LEE, 28 Clark street. Post Office Drawer 6157.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,

Or on Good Improved Farms in this State.

CHAMBERS, LEE & CO., 121 Lake street.

Banking and Exchange

AIKEN & NORTON, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings, SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO.

Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK,

FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT BY

B. F. QUIMBY & CO.,

100 South Water street.

ISETT & BREWSTER, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN Exchange, Bank Notes and Coin, MUSCATINE, IOWA.

Particular attention given to Collections throughout Iowa. Proceeds of City Collections Remitted on day of payment, at current rates of Exchange.

REFERENCES:—Bank of North America, New York; Clark, Dodge & Co., New York; Granite Bank, Boston; Spencer, Vila & Co., Boston; Work, McCouch & Co., Philadelphia; Bullitt & Fairthorne, Philadelphia; S. Sturges & Sons, Chicago; D. R. Holt, Cashier, do.; F. Granger Adams, do.; Clark, Bros. & Co., St. Louis.

T. M. ISETT. W. C. BREWSTER.

E. K. WILLARD & CO.,

BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS,

33 Clark Street, S. E. Corner of Lake,

Dealers in Exchange, Coin and Bank Notes.

WE ARE PAYING THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR

DISCREDITED

Illinois and Wisconsin Money.

Do not sell without calling upon us. MERCHANTS AND BANKERS in the Country can rely upon getting the highest market price by sending to us.

We do business on a Specie Basis.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK FOR SALE.

COLLECTIONS MADE.

E. K. WILLARD & CO.,

BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS,

33 Clark st. cor. of Lake street.

STATE BONDS

Illinois Currency.

Bonds of all kinds sold at New York Stock Board and drafts given for proceeds on day of sale.

A GENERAL STOCK AND BOND COMMISSION BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

New York Quotations received by Telegraph Daily.

C. B. COBB, No. 3 Telegraph Building.

BANKING HOUSE OF C. B. BLAIR.

I have this day opened an office for the transaction of a General Banking and Exchange Business at No. 36 Clark street, Exchange Bank Building.

C. B. BLAIR.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Marine Bank Building, will continue a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

EXCHANGE on LONDON AND PARIS for sale, and LETTERS OF CREDIT granted, available anywhere on the Continent of Europe.

WILLARD & KEAN,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Exchange, Coin, Bank Notes and Land Warrants,

57....South Clark Street....57

Opp. Sherman House, Chicago, Ill.

J. F. WILLARD. S. A. KEAN.

Collections made throughout the Northwest. Will always pay the highest price for Illinois and Wisconsin Currency, or will convert it at a commission of 1 per cent.

All money not current here, bought at best rates. Any business entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention.

ILLINOIS SAVINGS' INSTITUTION.

IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO

Incorporated..........February, 1857.

Office 104 & 106 Washington Street.

This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of

FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS,

From all classes of persons, including minors and married women, and allows interest at the rate of

SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 8 o'clock. JOHN C. HAINES, President. N. R. KIDDER, Cashier.

GREENLEAF & SPINK, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, GOLD AND UNCURRENT MONEY,

Cor. Lake and Lasalle sts., under Marine Bank.

Illinois Discredited Currency bought at the highest market rates.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO.,

Bankers and Dealers in Exchange,

BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &C.

No. 32 Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois.

BANKING HOUSE OF B. F. CARVER & CO.,

Marine Bank Building,

corner Lake and Lasalle streets. A general Banking Business transacted.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the "BANK OF AMERICA,"

heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes, will be given up to said Bank.

Dated this 20th day of May A. D. 1861.

GEO. SMITH, President. E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

Co-Partnership Notices.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a partnership under the name and firm of

BEVANS & CRONE,

For the transaction of a General Commission Business, at the old stand of the former firm of Bevans & Woodruff, No. 31 Kinzie street. Especial attention will be given to the purchase and sale of Produce of every description.

AMOS P. BEVANS, JULIUS CRONE.

Chicago, Ill. Aug. 1st, 1861.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of BEVANS & WOODRUFF, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding business of the late firm will be closed by either of the parties.

A. P. BEVANS, E. WOODRUFF.

Chicago, Aug. 1st, 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF CO PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of J. M. STINE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled up by Mr. J. M. Stine, at the old stand, No. 37 Lake street, up stairs, to whom all debts due to the firm are to be paid.

J. M. STINE, MAX KRAMER.

Chicago, August 1st, 1861.

J. M. STINE would respectfully inform his friends and the trade generally, that he will continue the

WHOLESALE DRY-GOODS BUSINESS

At the old stand,

No. 37 Lake Street, Up Stairs,

And solicits a continuance of their patronage.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of

WHITE, STEWART & WHITE

Is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding business of the late firm will be closed by

JAS. F. WHITE,

Who is authorized to grant acquittances and to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

JOHN A. WHITE, JOHN STEWART, JOHN A. WHITE.

Chicago, July 8th, 1861.

CARD.—N. WHITE having purchased the Stock, the Wooden Ware Business will be continued at the Old Stand, No. 95 South Water street.

JAS. F. WHITE, Agent.

Chicago, July 8th, 1861.

Educational.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, AT LAKE FOREST, ILL.

The Fall Term in this Institution, conducted as hitherto by Rev. Dr. Dickinson and Daughters, will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of September. For Circulars, &c., address the undersigned.

B. DICKINSON.

Lake Forest, July 26th, 1861.

DEARBORN SEMINARY, 83 Wabash avenue.

Z. GROVER, Principal.

The next term of this school, for young Ladies, will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. Catalogues may be obtained by addressing the Principal, or by calling at the Seminary.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

CHICAGO LEAD WORKS,

Cor. Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side.

LEAD PIPE, BAR AND SHEET LEAD,

Shot, White Lead and Lithurge.

LEAD PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS

[illegible]

E. W. BLATCHFORD.

Chicago Tribune

MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1861.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

RESULTS OF UNCONDITIONAL EMANCIPATION.

Example of British West Indies—The Motive Power of Wages to the Negro.

Last year we had occasion to notice and warmly commend a small volume entitled "NORTH AND SOUTH," written by Rev. John S. C. Abbott. The question of Emancipation is presented to the Southern people in a manner at once clear, judicious and friendly. Indeed the arguments are addressed chiefly to the slave-owners, without the least taint of bitterness or ill feeling. The results of emancipation in the British West Indies are presented in the most authentic form from the latest and most reliable authorities, and the whole ground is covered so ably that we cannot forbear quoting at this time, when the public mind is unusually exercised with the subject, a few pages from the work:

THE EXAMPLE OF ANTIGUA.

When the slaves in the British West Indies were emancipated, thirty years ago, though they were eight hundred thousand in number, and had long been suffering the severest kind of slavery, and, to say the least, were as unenlightened and debased as any which can be found in the United States, it is not known that a single drop of blood was shed, that a single blow was struck, or a single outrage committed. All remembrance of past wrongs seemed at once to be obliterated, and joy and gratitude were the only emotions cherished in the hearts of the emancipated.

Dr. Channing, writing of that event many years after it took place, says: "History contains no record more touching than the account of the religious, tender thankfulness which this vast boon awakened in the negro breast."

Prof. Hovey, who visited the island some years after the substitution of paid for compulsory labor, that he might investigate the results, testifies:

"The emancipated people, instead of becoming frantic with joy in the possession of their new rights and privileges, and rioting in the ebullition of ungoverned passions, retired from their places of devotion to their little tenements, without committing a single outrage, or the least disorderly conduct. The day was characterized by the stillness and solemnity of the Sabbath, rather than by the noise and tumult which annually, on such occasions, disgrace more intelligent and civilized communities."

There are few passages in history more eloquent and affecting than the narrative, by Thome and Kimball, of the manner in which the slaves, on the Island of Antigua particularly, received their freedom. On this island there were thirty-four thousand five hundred slaves, and but two thousand whites. Though the *British Parliament* had decreed a system of apprenticeship, under which, as a greatly modified form of slavery, the negroes were to continue in a certain degree subject to their masters for six years, the planters rejected this preparatory course, and pronounced in favor of immediate emancipation. They decreed that upon the striking of the clock, at twelve o'clock at night, of the last day of July, ushering in the first of August, 1834, every slave should be instantaneously emancipated. In the twilight of that evening the slaves of Antigua were seen, in their best attire, hastening along the various footpaths of the plantations to their places of worship.

"The spacious chapel of St. John's," write Thome and Kimball, "was soon filled with the candidates for liberty. All was animation and eagerness. A mighty chorus of voices swelled the song of expectation and joy; and, as they united in prayer, the voice of the leader was drowned in the universal acclamation of thanksgiving, and praise, and blessing, and honor, and glory to God, who had come for their deliverance. In such exercises the evening was spent, until the hour of twelve o'clock approached. The presiding minister then proposed, that, when the clock on the cathedral should begin to strike, the whole congregation should fall on their knees, and receive the boon of freedom in silence.

"Accordingly, as the bell tolled its first note, the immense assemblage fell prostrate on their knees. All was silence save the quivering, half-stifled breath of the struggling spirit. The slow notes of the clock fell upon the multitude. Peal on peal, peal on peal, rolled over the prostrate throng, in tones of angel-voices, thrilling among the desolate chords and weary heart-strings.

"Scarce had the clock sounded its last note, when the lightning flashed vividly around, and a loud peal of thunder roared along the sky, God's pillar of fire, and trump of jubilee. A moment of profoundest silence passing, then came the burst; they broke forth in prayer, they shouted, they sung glory hallelujah, they clapped their hands, leaped up, fell down, clasped each other in their free arms, cried, laughed, and went to and fro, tossing upwards their unfettered hands—but high above the whole, there was a mighty sound which ever and anon swelled up, it was the utterance, in broken negro dialect, of gratitude to God.

"After this gush of excitement had spent itself, and the congregation became calm, the religious exercises were resumed, and the remainder of the night was occupied in singing and prayer, in reading the Bible, and in addresses from the missionaries, explaining the nature of the freedom just received, and exhorting the free people to be industrious, steady, obedient to the laws; and to show themselves, in all things, worthy of the high boon which God had conferred upon them."

Such was the affectionate, religious gratitude which the gift of freedom awakened in the negro breast. The succeeding day, the first day of their emancipation, was passed as a sacred jubilee. There were no intemperate carousings, no mobs in city or country, but the rejoicing freemen met in their churches with their pastors, who, with martyr zeal, had suffered and toiled for them, and offered to God the incense of thankful hearts.

Such is the uncontradicted testimony upon this point. "I hazard nothing in saying," writes Prof. Hovey, who visited the island several years after the emancipation, "that the people of Antigua are as free from any apprehension of riot or insurrection, as is the most peaceful village in New England. The militia, which was frequently on duty during slavery, and especially on the Christmas holidays, has not been called out, for the purpose of preserving the public peace, since the day of emancipation."

THE OTHER BRITISH WEST INDIES.

The fact is settled, conclusively settled, that there is no *danger* in substituting *free* for *slave* labor. The experiment has been tried, not upon one island alone, where peculiar circumstances might favor its success, but in nineteen of the slave colonies of the British empire. The result, in *every instance*, was perfect safety. The *danger* lies only in compelling men to work without wages. They know that this is wrong and feel maddened by it. The smothered passions of the oppressed are ever struggling to break forth. Emancipation, and the guardianship of impartial law, dispel this danger. There is no longer any motive for insurrection, and all are equally interested in the public peace.

When the question of West Indian emancipation was discussed in the British Parliament, it was said by many, and feared by more, that the moment the restraints of slavery were sundered, the negroes, spurning all control, would abandon the plantations and wander about in vice and beggary; that they, cherishing the idea that freedom from work is the choicest privilege of liberty, would resist every inducement to labor, and that universal misery would be the result.

But the experiment demonstrated that the negro loved his wife and child, and home and friends as well as the white man. He felt no disposition to abandon his family, now that he and they were cheered by freedom, and to wander away a fugitive and a vagabond. He had it now in his power to surround his home with new attractions and he loved his wife and children better than even before, now he could press them to his bosom and call them his own.

It was found that upon all those estates where the slaves had been treated with any degree of humanity, *they were eager to remain and work for their former masters for the most reasonable wages.* The negro race is peculiarly an affectionate and clannish race. They love strongly their homes and the associations of place, and have but little disposition to wander.

When wages were substituted in the West Indies, instead of the lash, the terms usually offered on the plantations were, the occupancy of the humble dwellings in which they had lived, the right of cultivating a small portion of ground, and eleven pence a day, which is about twenty-four cents of our money, for their work. The force of early attachments was so strong, that, on these terms, the freed slaves almost universally preferred to remain on the old plantations amidst scenes and associations endeared to them by time. As a general rule, no difficulty was found in cultivating the plantations; and it is universally testified, that under the healthy stimulus of wages, the emancipated slave has developed a degree of energy and skill which has surprised the planters.

"It was formerly found almost impossible," Prof. Hovey continues, "to introduce any new utensils of husbandry. The negro would proceed in his old and indolent way, rejecting all innovations. For instance, a gentleman purchased a lot of wheel barrows, with the intention of having the negroes use them, instead of baskets, to carry out manure. But they, not fancying these new notions, loaded the wheel-barrows, and mounted the whole upon their heads.

"Now, they eagerly avail themselves of all the facilities to expedite work. It is generally admitted that they now perform as much work in forty-five hours, as they did formerly in all the week. No difference can be seen between them and white people in their eagerness to work for pay. 'The old notion,'" he continues, "'that the negro is a lazy creature, who will do no work at all, except by compulsion, is now forever exploded.'"

One single fact precludes the necessity of all farther testimony upon this point; it is the ever memorable fact stated by Mr. Gurney, that in the sixth year of freedom, after a fair trial of five years, the exports of sugar from Antigua, almost doubled the average of the last five years of slavery.

"By whose hands," writes Mr. Gurney, "was this vast crop raised? By the hands of the lazy and impracticable race, as they have often been described, the negroes. And under what stimulus has the work been effected? Solely under that of moderate wages."

Thus is the fact established, that the emancipated slaves, under the influence of wages, may become industrious and thriving laborers. We want all these laborers. Not one of them can be spared.

THE MOTIVE POWER OF WAGES.

On this tour I have been continually meeting with incidents illustrative of the impolicy of attempting to compel people to work without wages. In conversation one day with a gentleman, a slaveholder, as we were ascending the Alabama river, he said:

"These servants are a heap of trouble. You often do not know what to do with them. I own four as good women as you can find in the State; and yet they almost worry my wife's life out. When I am away, they take the advantage, and are impertinent and willful. When I last went home, my wife had a long story of complaints. I called up Phillis, and said to her: 'Now, Phillis, I am going to sell you. You are saucy to your mistress. You are fit for nothing but a plantation nigger, and want a stern driver to make you know your place. I am going to sell you to one of those French planters down in Louisiana. I won't be plagued with you any more.'

"This frightened Phillis terribly, and she will be as good as honey for a few days; but then she will forget it all, and will be as bad as ever. I tell you these niggers are a heap of trouble. You don't want to take a woman and whip her. And that only makes her mad and worse. You can't dismiss her. And you don't exactly want to sell her. I tell you they are a heap of trouble."

This, certainly, is natural. She must have a wonderfully sweet disposition, who will work all her days as a kitchen scullion, from the cradle to the grave, kept in the state of most debasing ignorance, with no moral culture, and with no remuneration but such fare and dress as a scullion can find in a "nigger kitchen," and yet ever manifest an affectionate, faithful and docile spirit. Virtues and graces cannot be bought at that price.

Another gentleman remarked to me, that people, in New Orleans particularly, were getting very much in the habit of employing white servants, Irish and German, in their families, instead of slaves.

"It requires a great deal of knowledge of the negro character," said he, "to know how to manage these creatures. A lady rises in the morning and finds that her cook is still in bed, affirming that she has a dreadful headache, or a severe attack of rheumatism. There are ten chances to one it is all a sham, and yet perhaps the humane lady will spend two or three days nursing the artful deceiver. They are often very cunning. Perhaps the lady suspects that it is all a sham, and yet is not certain that it is, and shrinks from the possibility of treating the servant cruelly. There are a great many such embarrassments. The best place for these poor creatures is on the plantation, where men who understand them can manage them."

The payment of wages rectifies all this. If you will not work, neither shall you eat. A humane man, not thoroughly acquainted with negro tricks and cunning, who has one of these slaves, shamming sickness, does not know what to do with her. He does not wish to whip her; he does not wish to sell her. The only remedy is a general system of the substitution of wages, instead of compulsion. The hired servant at the North will work when hardly able to work, lest both place and wages should be lost.

A kind Providence has thrown light upon our path in reference to this great question, so that we need not go stumbling over a dark and unknown road. The experiment in the West Indies has answered all our questions and solved our difficulties. It was feared that the slaves, with no stimulus to work but the wages they might receive, would lie down and die in nakedness and starvation.

The Rev. Mr. Cadman, a clergyman, residing in the West Indies, wrote some time after the emancipation: "The change for the better in the dress, demeanor, and welfare of the people is prodigious."

"A female proprietor," Mr. Gurney writes, "who had become embarrassed, was advised to sell off part of her property in small lots. The experiment answered her warmest expectations. The emancipated slaves in the neighborhood bought up all the little freeholds with extreme eagerness, made their payments faithfully, and lost no time in settling on the spots which they had purchased.

"They soon framed their houses and brought their gardens into useful cultivation, with yams, bananas, plantains, pine-apples, and other fruits and vegetables, including plots of sugar cane. In this way Augusta and Liberta sprung up as if by magic."

Though very much remains to be done in elevating a fallen race from the degradation of ages, the emancipated negro has proved that he takes much better care of himself than his master took of him. No well informed man will again say that the slave, if freed, will starve; that the stimulus of wages is not sufficient to incite him to work.

It is often said that the master, if deprived of the unpaid service of the slave, will be reduced to beggary. But the master owns his land, his houses, his stock, and will own his crop, and can surely pay the laborer a suitable proportion of that crop for his services, in its culture. The Northern farmer can do this with his wheat and his hay. Why can not the Southern farmer do this with his sugar and his cotton? Here are the servants at his door all ready and eager to work for the most moderate wages. Surely there is no man more favorably situated than he for the accumulation of wealth.

The experiment in the West Indies, proves that emancipation enriches, rather than impoverishes the master. The plantations, instead of falling into decay, have often flourished with new vigor. The planter has found that he can cultivate his estate *cheaper*, and make greater profits when his laborers are animated by wages, than when they are driven by the lash.

The Governor of Antigua, after six years of the experience of free, instead of slave-labor, says: "The pecuniary saving on many of the estates in Antigua, of free for slave-labor, is at least thirty per cent."

"The quantity of work," Mr. Gurney testifies, "obtained from a freeman, is far beyond the old task of the slave. In the laborious occupation of holing, the emancipated negroes perform double the work of the slave in a day. In road-making, the day's task under Slavery, was to break four barrels of stone. Now, by job-work, a weak hand will fill eight barrels, and a strong one from ten to twelve."

"I had rather," testifies a planter in Jamaica, "make sixty tierces of coffee under freedom, than even a hundred and twenty under slavery. Such is the saving of expense, that I make a better profit by it. Nevertheless, I mean to make one hundred and twenty as heretofore."

"Real estate since emancipation, has so much risen in price," says the Governor of Antigua, "that at the lowest computation, the land, without a single slave upon it, is fully as valuable now, as it was, including all the slaves, before emancipation."

Robert Claxton, the Solicitor General of St. Christopher's Island testifies: "This property of mine, was worth only ten thousand dollars with the slaves upon it. Now, without a single slave, it is worth three times as much money. I would not sell it for thirty thousand dollars. This remarkable rise in the value of property, is by no means confined to particular estates."

It is needless to multiply this testimony, which could be done to almost any amount. I am aware that there are *rumors* floating, contradictory to these statements. But it will be observed that my appeal is not to *rumor*, whose reputation for veracity does not stand very high, but to the well-authenticated statements of reliable men.

We would earnestly recommend Mr. Abbott's book to those who are becoming interested in this subject. It can be obtained in paper covers for fifty cents, or in muslin for seventy-five cents, at the store of S. C. Griggs & Co., in this city.

Stationery, &c.

STATIONERY In all Varieties.

BLANK BOOKS Of our own manufacture.

GOLD PENS From the best Makers.

LOWEST PRICES That can be afforded.

PRINTING Neatly Executed.

INSURANCE AGENTS Should try us.

BANKERS Furnished with fine work.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS Should look at our Prices.

EVERYBODY Who sell or consume goods in this line of trade will find it to their interest to call at

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140 LAKE STREET,

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Practical Blank Book Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of Blank Books, Stationery, Printing and

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JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

STATIONERS,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS

AND

COMMERCIAL PRINTERS.

122 - - - Lake Street. - - - 122

CHICAGO.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State St., have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper: [illegible]

J. T. CARTER, PAPER AND PAPER STOCK WAREHOUSE, 221 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!! [illegible]

Wholesale Houses.

MILITARY GOODS.—COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., Dry Goods Jobbers,

42, 44 & 46 WABASH AVENUE,

In addition to their extensive regular stock of Dry Goods, have on hand a full assortment of Military Cloths and Cassimeres, Army Blues and other Colors, which will BE SOLD CHEAPER than patriotism South of Mason and Dixon's Line. Any one wishing to try the experiment, will please call and see.

Rawson & Bartlett,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

NO. 20.........LAKE STREET.........NO. 20

CHICAGO, ILL.

We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store [illegible]

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, [illegible]

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,

62.......LAKE STREET.......62

We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:—

6,500 boxes TIN PLATE,
5,400 bdls SHEET IRON,
500 " RUSSIA IRON,
150 " IMITATION RUSSIA,
20,000 " BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE,
225 casks SHEET ZINC,
10 tons PIG TIN,
15,500 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS,
10 sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
80 casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000 doz. AXES,
1,200 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
20 tons SAD IRONS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.

Corner of State and Lake streets.

TO ILLINOIS MERCHANTS.

1861.........A Card.........1861.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,

JOBBERS OF

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS,

[illegible]........LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.........[illegible]

Invite the special attention of Illinois merchants to their very large, well assorted and unusually attractive Spring Stock for 1861, which will be offered at low prices and on favorable terms for Cash or Approved Credit.

Prompt and careful attention given to orders.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE.

1861.—SPRING TRADE.—1861.

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,

81 and 83 South Water Street,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Foreign and Domestic Woolens,

LINEN AND COTTON GOODS, ADAPTED TO MEN'S WEAR.

THE TRADE can rely upon finding at this old established house a full line of Piece Goods, adapted to Men's Wear, at the

LOWEST PRICES.

AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN FASHIONS.

BABCOCK & PEEK,

171 RANDOLPH STREET,

Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut.

ALSO,

CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Wood Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. School Furniture on hand and to Order.

Particular attention paid to Country Orders.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE AND METAL WAREHOUSE,

Established in 1844.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.

176 Lake Street, Chicago.

Having received our Spring Stock, we offer

At the Very Lowest Market Rates,

[illegible]

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all descriptions at Factory prices.

[illegible]

WILLIAM BLAIR. C. B. NELSON. O. W. BELDEN.

CONCESSION!

PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG,

37 Lake St. - - 43 Wabash Ave.,

Conforming to the pressure of the times, we have determined upon

CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION,

So far as they can be effected by

Low Prices.

We shall offer AT WHOLESALE throughout the season and during the present agitations a stock of

Dry Goods, Hosiery and Notions,

Unsurpassed in

FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND REAL VALUE.

These are times for

Actions rather than Words.

And we have determined on a course of hard work, rigid economy and SMALL PROFITS, [illegible] DOMESTICS, HOSIERY, COTTONADES AND DRESS GOODS.

16 & 18.....STATE STREET.....16 & 18

G. C. COOK & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Cash Buyers are particularly invited to an examination of our stock of

GROCERIES,

Fish, Wooden Ware,

DRIED FRUITS, &c., &c.

G. C. COOK & CO.,

16 & 18.....STATE STREET.....16 & 18

Dentists' Cards

J. C. FULLER,

DENTIST,

85 CLARK STREET

Opposite the Court House, Chicago.

A. W. FREEMAN,

Dentist,

103....WASHINGTON STREET....103

P. O. Box 3041.

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST, Office and Residence No. 58 West Randolph street, (successor to Fuller & Albaugh,) would respectfully inform the public that he may still be found at the old place, prepared to give attention to all operations of Dentistry, whether in FILLING, CLEANING, EXTRACTING, REGULATING or the insertion of ARTIFICIAL TEETH. Specimens of all kinds work can be seen at his office. Charges moderate.

New Publications.

NEW MUSIC! NEW MUSIC!!

JUST PUBLISHED:

SADLY THE BELLS TOLL THE DEATH OF THE HERO—A Tribute to Col. Ellsworth. [illegible]

Any or all of the above will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the marked price. All orders for anything Musical addressed to

A. JUDSON HIGGINS,

No. 40 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill., will receive prompt attention.

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

250 Bbls. REFINED SUGARS, Granulated, Crushed and Powdered, of standard quality, arriving and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 12 South Water street.

100 CASES TOBACCO—The best brands in market. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY.

150 HHDS N. O. SUGAR, COMMON to choice, for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY.

PRIME BARLEY MALT ALWAYS on hand [illegible]

450 HLF. CHESTS TEAS—Y. H. Imperial, Gunpowder and Oolong [illegible] PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY.

500 Boxes FIRE CRACKERS [illegible] PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY.

COOPERAGE—[illegible]

Railroads.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD is a First-Class Road in all respects,

With 285 Miles of Double Track,

THREE DAILY TRAINS (with connections from all points West),

FROM PITTSBURG TO PHILADELPHIA,

All connecting direct to New York,

Morning Mail, Afternoon Fast Line Night Express.

One Train Daily from Pittsburg to New York,

(444 miles), without change of cars,

VIA ALLENTOWN AND EASTON,

With direct connections from Western Cities, arriving hours in advance of other routes, in time for Boston by all the Boat Lines.

Express Trains Run Daily—Others Sundays Excepted.

NINE DAILY TRAINS from Philadelphia to New York. Tickets good on any line or train. New York or Boston Tickets via Pittsburg good via Philadelphia or Allentown.

BOAT TICKETS TO BOSTON

Good via any of the Boat Lines.

Two Daily Connections from Harrisburg to Baltimore and Washington.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH—ALL TRANSFERS FREE.

FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Buy Tickets via Pittsburg.

TICKETS FOR SALE AT ALL MAIN OFFICES.

FREIGHTS.

[illegible]

H. J. LOMBAERT, Gen. Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen. Supt., Altoona, Pa.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!!

CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR LINE RAILROAD.

Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati Indianapolis and Louisville.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows: [illegible]

JOHN BRANDT, Superintendent.

CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen'l. Ticket Agent.

RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

LOWEST FARE

And Shortest Time by this Route

TO

BELOIT, FREEPORT, GALENA AND DUBUQUE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, July 10th, 1861, TWO EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAINS leave daily from the Depot of the

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY

AT 8:00 A. M. and 8:00 P. M.

[illegible]

MATT. TAYLOR, Superintendent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE

To New York, New England and the Canadas.

[illegible]

Baggage Checked Through.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

[illegible]

FOR BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA,

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON,

Harrisburg & Pittsburg.

Also—FOR ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON.

[illegible]

D. W. ROSS, West'n Pass. Agent.

DETROIT TO BUFFALO,

VIA NORTH SHORE.

Through in Twenty Hours without landing.

The fast low pressure Steamer FOREST QUEEN, Capt PHINEAS KENYON, will leave the Dock of John Hutchings & Co., Detroit, for Buffalo, every MONDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock, on the arrival of the Western trains. Leave Buffalo for Detroit every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, making Railroad connections at both ends of the route.

[illegible]

Agents: JOHN HUTCHINGS & CO., Detroit. LITTLE & ARNOLD, Buffalo.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible]

G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Ag't.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

[illegible]

C. G. HAMMOND, Supt.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

For Milwaukee, La Crosse, St. Paul Oshkosh, Berlin, and Intermediate Points.

[illegible]

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.

[illegible]

W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Supt.

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

Railroads.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible]

JAMES ROSS, Receiver.

California and Pike's Peak.

PONY EXPRESS

Ten Days

TO SAN FRANCISCO.

LETTERS will be received at the office of the United States Express Company,

CORNER OF CLARK AND LAKE STREETS,

Which will be forwarded to connect with the Pony Express, leaving St. Joseph, Missouri, every

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 11 P. M.

[illegible]

JONES & CARTWRIGHT.

PIKE'S PEAK

TRANSPORTATION LINE

FROM

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,

TO

DENVER AND MOUNTAIN CITY,

[illegible]

DENVER CITY AND THE GOLD REGION

[illegible]

Transport any Amount of Freight

THAT MAY OFFER,

[illegible]

JONES & CARTWRIGHT.

Legal Advertisements.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Public notice is hereby given that by virtue of the powers of sale contained in two indentures of Mortgage executed and delivered to the undersigned, [illegible]

WILLIAM D. SCOTT, Mortgagee.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago. [illegible]

IRA SCOTT, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago. Chicago, August 8th, 1861.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, August Term, A. D. 1861. [illegible] vs. John Ellis—Attachment. [illegible]

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Pl'ffs Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, August Term, A. D. 1861. James H. Childs, Thomas M. Howe, Robert T. Kennedy and Harvey Childs vs. John Ellis—Attachment. [illegible]

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Pl'ffs Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, August Term, A. D. 1861. Samuel C. Davis, Charles B. Sawyer and Nathan W. Perkins vs. Charles H. Thompson—Attachment. [illegible]

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Pl'ffs Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, August Term, A. D. 1861. [illegible] vs. James Bean, Henry J. Gardner, & Parkman Dexter and Arthur H. Poor—Attachment. [illegible]

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Pl'ffs Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, August Term, A. D. 1861. [illegible] and John Arbuckle vs. John Ellis—Attachment. [illegible]

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Pl'ffs Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, September Term, A. D. 1861. The Merchants Bank of Albany vs. John Q. Wilson—Attachment. [illegible]

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. BURNHAM & ROOT, Pl'ffs Att'ys.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, [illegible]

ANSON G. BOWER, Trustee. Chicago, August 1st, 1861.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago. [illegible]

IRA J. NICHOLS. Dated at Chicago, July 11th, A. D. 1861.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago. [illegible]

IRA SCOTT, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago. Chicago, July 23d, 1861.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, John B. Knight and Edmund Ware, of the State of Kentucky, [illegible]

Chicago, June 17, 1861.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, default has been made in the payment of a certain note [illegible]

H. WINSTON, Assignee of Mortgage. Chicago, July 18th, 1861.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, default has been made in the payment of a certain Note dated the eighteenth day of July, [illegible]

BONIFACIUS BERNAUER, Mortgagee. DAVIS & NISSEN, Solicitors. Chicago, July 23d, 1861.

CHANCERY NOTICE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, September Term, 1861. [illegible]

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of William Van Antwerp, deceased. [illegible]

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Administrator of the Estate of William Van Antwerp, deceased. Chicago, Ill., July 19th, A. D. 1861.

ESTATE OF DAVID S. HAYWOOD, Deceased. [illegible]

THOMAS J. HAYWOOD, Executor. Chicago, July 9, 1861.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—[illegible]

DAVID G. WHITE, FATHER WHITE, Administrators.

ESTATE OF ROBERT FAY, [illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, August Term, A. D. 1861. [illegible]

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. MATHER & TAFT, Pl'ffs Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, August Term, A. D. 1861. [illegible]

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. D. C. & T. J. NICHOLS, Pl'ffs Att'ys.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Henry Waller and Sarah B. Waller, his wife, executed and delivered to J. Young Scammon, [illegible]

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Trustee. Chicago, June 28th, 1861.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Henry Waller and Sarah B. Waller, his wife, and Bernard G. Caulfield, [illegible]

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Joseph Aikin, of the County of Cook and State of Illinois, [illegible]

HORACE G. CHASE, Trustee. Chicago, July 20th, 1861.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Bernard G. Caulfield, Henry Waller and Sarah B. Waller, his wife, [illegible]

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Trustee. Chicago, June 28, 1861.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, James G. Maclay and Margaret Maclay, his wife, [illegible]

EDWARD H. ARNOLD, Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, [illegible]

CHANCERY NOTICE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, [illegible]

Chicago Tribune

SUNDAY, AUGUST 11, 1861.

THE CITY.

CRICKET.—The return match of Prairie Cricket Club takes place on the Senior's g ound, on Madison street, on Monday. Wicke's pitch at 10½ o'clock. City passenger cars run the grounds.

FIRES.—A fire occurred last night in the third district, near 12th street. Two stables were burned on Michigan Avenue, between Harrison and Polk, about 3 o'clock this (Sunday) morning.—Incendiarism.

AN UNEXPECTED BATH.—About half past 8 o'clock last night, a man fell into the river near Clark street bridge, and would have drowned, but for his timely rescue by the hands on board the steam tug McQueen.

BOY MISSING.—A boy five years of age, named Willie Hoeth, left home on Thursday noon, and has not since been heard from. Has brown hair, blue eyes, wore a brown embroidered jacket, brown and black plaid pants, brown socks, black and red shoes.

☞ The New Orleans Daily Picayune, Louisville Journal, Knoxville Whig, (Brownlow's paper,) St. Louis, Cincinnati, New York, Boston and Philadelphia dailies, are now regularly received by Walsh, corner of Madison street and Custom House Place.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.—Capt. M. Gleeson, of the Montgomery Guards, having recovered his health, leaves the city on Monday for Missouri. Persons having anything to send their friends in this Regiment, will leave it at Capt. G.'s residence, 144 State street, before 8 A. M., on Monday.

MUSIC ON THE AVENUE.—We understand that the Douglas Brigade Band—composed of 20 excellent musicians, (selected from a large number, by Messrs. Root & Cady), will play alternate evenings next week, at Hyde Park, and on Michigan Avenue, near the foot of Adams street. Those of our citizens who "have music in their souls," will appreciate this musical treat.

A DESCENT UPON JUPITER.—About half-past ten o'clock Saturday night the police made a descent upon the "Jupiter Saloon," on Randolph street, near Clark, and arrested about 100 men, together with the singers and musicians. The police were occupied fully an hour in getting the arrested parties to the lockup. Considerable excitement prevailed in the vicinity.

DROWNED.—Philip Guin, aged 10 years, son of Edward Guin, was drowned in the South Branch of Chicago river on 10th inst. His body has been recovered.

—Also, Tim McCeam, aged 11 years, son of David McCeam, (residing corner of Ruby and Indiana streets,) was drowned in the stone quarry, west of the city limits, yesterday. His body has not yet been discovered.

THE WEATHER.—The following shows the range of the thermometer for the week, as noted by E. L. O'Hara, at his drug store, No. 30 West Randolph, corner Canal street:

	7 A. M.	12 M.	6 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 4	82	90	87
Monday, Aug. 5	78	80	77
Tuesday, Aug. 6	74	80	82
Wednesday, Aug. 7	81	97	77
Thursday, Aug. 8	80	95	73
Friday, Aug. 9	72	74	73
Saturday, Aug. 10	71	81	73

The hottest day of the season was Sunday last, the mercury being up to 105 at 3 o'clock P. M.

THE EXCURSION TO WAUKEGAN.—On Tuesday, the 13th inst., the Sabbath School of the Clark Street M. E. Church, will take its annual excursion. One of the pleasant groves on the cliffs, one mile this side of Waukegan, has been selected as the place for the pic-nic. For the accommodation of those who may wish to visit the city, and also enjoy the day's festivity on the pic-nic grounds, the train will, after stopping at the grove, proceed to the depot, and returning to the grove, leave the depot at 1.30 P. M. We would advise all wishing a days' recreation, or those who would visit one of our neighboring cities, to take the excursion train Tuesday, at 8.45 A. M.

MCVICKER'S COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT.—It is only necessary for us to call attention to the fact that McVicker's Complimentary Benefit, tendered by the citizens, takes place tonight. The merits of the beneficiary are so well known and so highly appreciated, that nothing we might write would add to the ovation he will receive this evening. The performance selected is a capital one—the beautiful drama of "Grandfather Whitehead" and the comedy of "Lend me Five Shillings," with dancing by the Gale Sisters. We expect to see the Theatre crowded in every part, and we would advise all to go early as every line of Grandfather Whitehead is worth hearing.

Read the advertisement in another column.

BUSINESS IN CHICAGO.—In looking through the immense stock of staple Groceries, Wooden-ware, Cordage, &c., at Day, Allen & Co.'s, 69 South Water street, on Saturday—remembering what we knew to be the condition of similar houses in both Cincinnati and St. Louis, and forgetting that Chicago is now the great entrepot of the western country—we ventured the remark that their's is a precarious business, just at this time. We were gratified to hear, in reply, that the sales made by Messrs. Day, Allen & Co., during the past month, have far exceeded those of any former month since they have been in business here. Taking time by the forelock, this firm have secured, and here now in store, a very large stock of such staple articles as are most effected by the blockade or the new tariff. (Country dealers will make a note of this and act accordingly.)

There is probably no city in "Our Country," that suffers less—commercially or financially—as a result of the war, than Chicago. Nor is there any reason why this should not be the case. The greatest primary grain mart in the world, with millions of cultivated acres pouring their various products into our warehouses, granaries, and vessels, for sale and exportation, with all our avenues for travel, trade and commerce unimpeded, we can see numerous arguments in favor of the anticipated continued increase of the business of this city.

POLICE COURT—Before Judge A. Aiken—Aug. 10.—John Murphy, with one leg furnished by nature and the other by art, unable to make both the natural and artificial work in unison in carrying the heavy cargo of "forty-rod" he had aboard—$1 and 30 days.

—George Monroe, after a long voyage on the lakes, as sailor, imbibed too freely, and made several lee-lurches about the streets—$3.

—Bill Marshall, for the pleasure experienced in his spree, and charges for draying him to the lockup, $3—cheap.

—Patrick Rose, held for being disorderly. He insisted that he was sun-struck, and took a bit of whisky to keep the sun from striking to his vitals. The Court thought the whisky struck the harder of the two—fined $3.

—We have a striking instance of two lillies *blowing* at precisely the same time, in the persons of Annie and Thomas Lilly, who were found blowing each other, the former armed with a broom-stick, the latter with an axe-handle. Mike Hartly, a heartless fellow, had also been using an axe-handle rather promiscuously among the above *flowers*. Case continued.

—Philip Jackson, a contraband, Alice Murphy, and Minnie Clifton, for demonstrating the principles of amalgamation, by being on a boisterous spree together, were each sent to Bridewell for two months.

—Emma Cunningham, charged with larceny of a $4 dress from Mary Caton, on Wells st.,—held to bail in $100.

John Welch and William Welch, for practicing "the manly art," armed with clubs and stones, instead of knuckles, in which trial practice John had his head severely cut—Thomas was fined $10.

—James Peckham, for using some striking arguments upon Dan. O'Brien, a rival omnibus driver, resulting in a black eye on Dan—fined $10.

Unpaid Letters.

The following letters, detained in the Chicago Post office, for postage, will be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office, on Monday next, unless the postage is previously paid. Call at the room of the Dead Letter Clerk, up stairs:

D. F. Wilson, Chicago, Ill.; T. W. Henderson, Chicago, Ill.; John P. Newton, Chicago, Ill.; J. M. Woodworth, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Margaret Foley, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Sophia Harrison, Chicago, Ill.; C. S. Wheeler, Chicago, Ill.; Thos. Neill, Chicago, Ill.; Rose & Little, Chicago, Ill.; Thos. Forsyth, Chicago, Ill.; Geo. W. Perkins, Chicago, Ill.; [illegible] ... [illegible]

War Meeting—Report of the War Finance Committee.

The meeting of citizens called by the "War Committee" at Bryan Hall, on Saturday evening, was very well attended, and from the interest manifested by both speakers and listeners, we hope will result in fanning into a visible, burning flame, the spark of patriotism that exists in every loyal citizen's heart.

On motion of Judge G. Manierre, the following officers were unanimously elected:

PRESIDENT,
Hon. Thomas Drummond.

VICE PRESIDENTS,

Mayor Rumsey,	John Wentworth,
Wilbur F. Story,	R. M. Hough,
Wm. B. Ogden,	L. D. Boone,
John G. Gindele,	W. B. Scates,
Wm. Bross,	Charles Walker,
Grant Goodrich,	Gordon S. Hubbard,
Van H. Higgins,	J. B. Turner,
Mat. Laflin,	Hugh T. Dickey,
Fred. Letz,	R. K. Swift,
Henry Farnum,	Wm. H. Brown,
Philip Conley,	N. Ludington,
B. F. Carver,	Robt. H. Foss,
J. Young Scammon,	E. W. Willard,
R. F. Downing,	H. A. Tucker,
R. B. Mason,	F. G. Adams,
Geo. Manierre,	Rob. Wilson,
F. C. Sherman,	C. G. Wicker.

SECRETARIES,

Jno. Sheahan,	E. J. Williams,
F. G. Gray,	Gilbert J. Walker,
J. H. Brown,	J. P. Clarkson,
T. W. Church,	Sidney Smith,
	John B. Drake.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS,

J. Van Arman,	E. Van Buren,
E. G. Larned,	S. S. Hayes,
	J. C. Wicker.

Judge Drummond, upon taking the chair, addressed the meeting eloquently and to the point, on the subjects at issue between the North and South. Congress have declared that the South has inaugurated this war, but what are the real prime causes? Those who have lived at peace with one another for more than half a century—sharing together the blessings so freely showered upon them, are now at war with each other—citizen against citizen, friend against friend, brother against brother!

We of the North are warring against felons and traitors—those who are striving to carry into execution their pre-conceived plans for the overthrow of the Government, under whose protection and noble laws, they have been made all they have and all they are. Every Union man understands and practices the true principles of self government; it matters not where he is. The Union men of Western Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri will carry out these principles, at all hazards. The citizens of Virginia, east of Blue Ridge have decided to secede from the Union—the citizens of the Western portion are of an adverse opinion—"a house divided against itself cannot stand," neither can a State, though it be made up of "sacred soil." Thanks to General McClellan, the Union men of Virginia are protected in their rights. [Cheers.]

We are laboring together, shoulder to shoulder to protect the best Government that was ever conceived of by the best minds of any age; and it becomes every man to shoulder his rifle, and rally to the support of Union as it was, and, in the Providence of God, as it shall be.

Our reverse at Manassas should inspire in us a renewed zeal and determination. We now know their numerical force is greater, their defences more numerous and extensive, and their general preparations for carrying into execution their traitorous and destructive designs, are much more complete than we at first anticipated. Have we not the men and means to cope with them? (Aye, aye!) Some say let us have peace—some say compromise; but a majority of the citizens of the United States have decided that this war shall be carried through to an honorable termination, cost what it may! The only compromise the North will submit to will be a surrender on the part of the South, and their return to loyalty. Judge D. eloquently depicted the results of a "Compromise" with the rebels, as a total annihilation of our Government, an unqualified and disgraceful submission to the rebels, resulting finally in the establishment of a Monarchical Government.

We are not fighting merely for our hearthstones and harvest fields—not merely for self-protection—but for the great principles upon which this Government is founded. If the cause *they* are advocating is worthy of the sacrifice of the lives of their men or the investment of their capital, we know that *ours* is! Not only everything we have as a nation and as individuals is at stake in this contest, but the safety and perpetuity of our glorious Union is in peril. He said any loyal citizen had rather suffer death than to submit to degradation. The flag of our country must be honored and respected from one end of the Union to the other.

We have banished the traitors from the State offices in Missouri, and placed good Union men in their stead. We have sustained our friends in Maryland, and Kentucky, God bless her (applause) has maintained her allegiance to the Constitution. Congress will do all in its power to uphold the honor and integrity of the country. We have many good omens to beckon us on. Let every man go forward to vindicate the Right—his watchword "God and Liberty!" Let every citizen make this a personal matter of duty, and deem no sacrifice as too great, in this the hour of our national peril.

The Government will do its utmost to bring this war to a speedy and successful termination; and it is the duty as I believe it is the choice, of every citizen to sustain the Government. I believe they will do it. If the outgoing Government had done its duty we would not now be in our present condition, and had we a few more such men as Gen. Lyon, this rebellion would soon be subdued. Firmness, *firmness*, FIRMNESS of the Government is what is now required. Judge D. alluded in touching and eloquent terms to the noble-hearted Senator whose remains lie near our beautiful Lake—that his name will be reverenced as that of an able statesman, and a defender of our Constitution. (Applause.) He concluded with the remark that he had no doubts nor misgivings as to the result. The glorious old Stripes and Stars should soon again float over "the land of the brave and the home of the free."

Sam'l Hoard, Esq., made a report as to the disposition of the War fund; and stated that the amount that would be required for the support of the families of volunteers, would be about $1,000 per week.

The synopsis of the money expended by the War Committee of Thirty:

Amount of subscription, $38,006.	
Disbursed for support of families	$4,733.06
Due from Cairo Q. M. dep't	441.67
do do Commis. dep't	157.34
Loss on stumptail currency	1,481.75
Support of troops, equipments, &c	7,783.38
Due on subscription	7,959.00
Auditor's warrants on hand	15,050.00
Cash in hand	190.00
On deposit in Marine Bank	40.91
	$37,929.11

The Committee reports due to

Cooley, Farwell & Co	$1,031.87
Wm. Rose & Co	50.17
A. D. Titsworth	5,047.37
Doggett	525.00
J. A. Smith	350.00
Barrett, King & Co	187.50
John McCormack	300.00
	$7,521.91

Signed, JUDGE K. HIGGINS, WM. LARNED, G. W. GAGE, J. H. BOWEN.

A. H. Burley, Esq., made some very appropriate remarks respecting the disposition of the war fund, and the condition of our volunteers. Several instances were mentioned of companies of volunteers having come from the country, and finding no provisions made for their subsistence, and no particular interest manifested in their welfare, disbanded. He hoped that the present committee would be discharged, and a new one appointed with more power to act in the premises.

Several persons addressed the meeting—hoped that the present Committee would be continued—that they had well filled their mission—had done all they were appointed to do—that they were conversant with the duties of the Committee and familiar with the requirements of the military companies.

At the earnest request of Mr. Burley and other members, the Committee were discharged, and an unanimous vote of thanks tendered them for their services.

On motion, the Chair appointed the following named persons (with power to fill vacancies), as a

UNION DEFENSE COMMITTEE.

Judge J. M. Wilson,	J. H. Bowen,
Judge G. G. Goodrich,	J. C. Dore,
Judge Van H. Higgins,	H. D. Colvin,
Judge T. Drummond,	John Van Arman,
E. W. Willard,	Geo. Schneider,
J. M. Douglas,	Elliphalet Wood,
Thos. Hoyne,	R. M. Hough,
Thos. B. Bryan,	P. S. Yoe,
A. H. Burley,	C. G. Wicker,
Judge Geo. Manierre,	Col. I. Tucker.
E. C. Larned,	

Mr. Gordon addressed the meeting at some length: We are now in the midst of the greatest revolution that this country has ever known. A more unjust rebellion had never been known than that now waged against the Constitution by the South. This war should be carried through, and rebels and traitors receive their just reward. Abraham Lincoln is President of the whole United States—of the South as well as the North—of those who did not vote for him as well as those who did. He is the President of no particular party, but of the whole United States. This rebellion is brought about by a few petty politicians, who would rather [illegible] to secure their ends, [illegible] Heaven to do justice to the majority of the people.

Lieut. Willard, (of Co. A., Chicago Artillery) and Mr. Larned, being loudly called for, made some well-timed and appropriate remarks, which were enthusiastically received.

On motion, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Chicago, in mass meeting assembled, renew the expression of our unfaltering fidelity to the Union and Constitution, and to preserve them unimpaired and maintain for all time our unity and integrity as a nation, we pledge, as did our forefathers before us, "our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor." No defeat, no disaster, no foreign interference, shall lessen our efforts, until our country's flag shall wave in peace over every part of the Republic.

Resolved, That we hail with satisfaction the recent vigorous measures of Congress for the prosecution of the war, by ample supplies of means and men, and that we cordially recommend that this State should promptly assume the collection of taxes apportioned to it.

Resolved, That those who are in a crisis like this when the very existence of the nation is in peril, would propose peace or compromise are false to the country and *do but lend aid and comfort to traitors and treachery. There can be, there shall be, no compromise with armed rebellion.*

Resolved, That even were peace possible without dishonor, it could never be permanent if based upon any recognition of the seceded States, it being manifest that two distinct governments, with different and antagonistic institutions, could not coexist side by side without perpetual strife. Military despotism and large standing armies at the South, would compel large military general establishments at the North, and from interests and elements radically opposite, a contest must ensue which could end only in the overthrow of one side or the other.

The following were the resolutions of the Committee of five appointed by the Chair:

Resolved, That while we see no cause for discouragement in the recent great disaster to our army, we believe that it imperatively calls upon the Government for greater care in the selection of army officers and military leaders. In view of the multitude of our fellow-citizens who hazard their lives in this conflict, and in view of the mighty interests at stake, all mere party considerations should be discarded, and persons should be selected for posts of command for *their merits only*. The country demands with one voice that its best and truest men shall be summoned to its aid—that politicians should become patriots and all party issues be merged in zeal for the safety of our common country.

Resolved, That as citizens of Illinois we feel a deep interest in the proper organization and equipment of our State Volunteers, and whereas many and serious complaints have been made of their deficient equipment as compared with those of other States. We call upon our State authorities for more thorough and efficient action in this respect, and recommend also that they should provide for the immediate support of all companies of volunteers as soon as accepted for service.

Resolved, That as the war in which we are now engaged, involves every interest we hold most dear and sacred, both for our country and ourselves, it is incumbent on every citizen at this solemn crisis of our nation's fate, to do all in his power for the vigorous support of the Government. We recommend therefore that committees be appointed in all the prominent cities and towns in the State, whose duty it shall be to aid the State and National authorities in the speedy organization and equipment of troops, and in all other suitable matters pertaining to this contest, and to foster by correspondence or personal intercourse, a spirit of patriotic ardor throughout the commonwealth.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Military Directory.

The following embraces the name of Company, location of the recruiting office, and name of recruiting officer for each company now formed or forming in this city, so far as we have been able to ascertain:

Sixteenth U. S. Infantry—No. 1 North Clark; 151 North Dearborn; 134 West Randolph—Major A. J. Slemmer.

U. S. Navy—No. 12 River street—Lieut T. H. Stevens.

Yates Phalanx—Co. E, No. 5 Custom House place—Capt. Geo. L. Yeager.

Yates Phalanx—Co. F, 105 Dearborn street, Portland Block—Capt. O. L. Munn.

N. W. Rifle Regiment—Camp Ellsworth, Cottage Grove—Capt. Knoblesdorff.

N. W. Rifles—No. 206 Randolph street—Lieut. Livermore.

Douglas Brigade—Mystic Rifles, No. 96 Dearborn street—Capt. Boomer.

Douglas Brigade—Sappers and Miners, 99 Dearborn street, corner of Washington—R. E. Wiswell.

Chicago Dragoons—No. 37 South Clark street—Chas. W. Barker.

Chicago Dragoons—Corner of Madison and Dearborn streets—E. D. Osband.

Wilson's Dragoons—North's Theatre, Monroe street—Capt. Theilman.

Lincoln Dragoons—No. 206 Randolph street—Lieut. Livermore.

Student's Rifle Regiment—No. 70 Washington street, Portland Block—L. H. Potter.

John B. Turner Rifles—No. 13 North Clark street—Edw. Trooney.

COMPETENT MILITARY OFFICERS.—That the great mistake experienced thus far, in military affairs, has been the acceptance of incapacitated military officers, is so patent to all, (especially the three months' soldiers) as to need no repetition. The policy of the War Department now is, to strip the spurs and epaulets from all incompetent officers, and hereafter to place no one in command, who does not thoroughly understand the duties of the position he is to assume. Statements have been made that certain Colonels have been recognized by the Government, leaving the impression that members of companies composing the Brigades will have no voice in the selection of their Colonel. Such is not the fact. Every Brigade, when full, will elect its own officers, from Colonel down to 4th Corporal, without regard to the antecedent commanding.

Military Examining Committees will be appointed, who will examine all candidates, from Staff to Company officers, and none but those thoroughly competent will be accepted as candidates for election.

Let those who have been holding back, understand that all who now enlist to go forth in vindication of the Right, under the military regime that has been inaugurated, may rely upon having efficient, thoroughly drilled, commanders, of their own selection—all candidates having been examined and approved.

DOUGLAS BRIGADE.—This Brigade is rapidly filling up, and will have their full complement, probably within the coming week. It is composed of a fine set of men, well armed, equipped and uniformed. Unlike some Brigades that we know of, they have not been *paupers* during the period of their formation; and will leave the city at an early day, fully equipped in every respect, without a dollar of debt hanging over them. Those who have had charge of the enlistment of this Brigade in its incipiency, have aimed to make it the *ne plus ultra*, so far as the Northwest is concerned; and deserve great praise for the activity they have manifested, and congratulation for the success that has crowned their efforts, in bringing together, in so short a period so large a number of stalwart, intelligent, determined men, who

—"Know their Rights,
And knowing, *will maintain them*."

MARINE CORPS.—Should flotillas be employed upon our western rivers, as has been intimated, the company of 65 experienced sailors that have joined and attached themselves to the Douglas Brigade will be of the utmost importance in the service. Composed of men who are inured to hardships, and who know no fear, in their usual capacity of navigation, mending boats, tents, rafts, &c., their services will be invaluable, while in active conflict with the foe, they "will fight like brave men, long and well." The Board of Trade recently voluntarily presented this company with $200, with a promise of $500 if they need it—a substantial appreciation of the well deserved compliment.

FALL IN, BOYS!—There is still room in the companies now forming for a few more good men, who wish to take their part in defending the Constitution and the Union. We understand from official sources, that the number of men in the Douglas Brigade, sworn in by Capt. Webb, is 760; in the Yates Phalanx, 110; in the Northwestern Rifles, 409.

ATTENTION, COMPANY!—The undersigned has been commissioned by the Governor to raise a company of Cavalry, and march it to Camp Butler, before the 25th of August.

Already 102 companies of cavalry have been reported at the office of the Adjutant General, of which only 36 can be accepted. All cavalry men who want to see active service will therefore see the necessity of joining a company already accepted. Broken and incomplete companies stand no chance of being accepted by the Governor, and will unite with companies which are already perfectly organized.

Applications to join my company will be received at headquarters, Sheriff's office, Court House. The company must march on or before the 25th of August.

Farmers and others in the country who want to furnish their own horses will address box 3092, Chicago, Ill.

Capt. ANDREW HENRY LANGHOLZ,
Formerly First Sergeant of Cavalry in the army of Schleswig Holstein.

The undersigned, citizens of Chicago, certify that we are acquainted with Capt. Andrew H. Langholz, that from testimonials in his possession it appears that he has seen nine years, active cavalry service in the Schleswig Holstein army, and fought in the two campaigns of 1848 and 1849. From our acquaintance with Captain Langholz and from the high testimonials which he brings from Europe, we feel assured that an opportunity is now offered to those who desire to enlist in the defence of their country, under an officer who understands his duty, both in the field and in the encampment, and whose character is a sufficient guarantee that he will faithfully perform it.

Geo. Manierre, Grant Goodrich, Wm. Bross, Geo. Schneider, Caspar Butz, Benjamin Carpenter, S. G. Gindele, Fred. Letz, Fred. Boetter, Augustus Bruning, Hiram Joy, A. C. Hesing, R. S. Wilson, Wm. L. Church.

Sheep Raising—The State Fair.

It is hoped that the coming State Fair will have the effect to arouse greater interest in the raising of sheep, and the consequent growing of wool. Our farmers have devoted so much of their time to the cultivation of grasses that they have seemed to forget that there are other products that have an equal claim on their enterprise. There are special reasons now, why more attention should be given as the raising of wool. The political revolution may initiate a revolution in manufactures and in the staples for clothing. Whatever may be the issue with the Cotton States, they have succeeded in damaging very much their market for cotton, for the world will not be content hereafter to rest their dependance on clothing on so unstable a basis as that cotton is now proving to be, and must be, when it becomes a justification for a political revolution. The manufacturers will seek supplies from other sources—will get cotton from the West Indies, South America, Africa and India. Other products will be sought for. Flax, by the facilities of inventions which "will be sought out," will be restored to its ancient supremacy; and wool will be more loudly demanded for all the most substantial of clothing fabrics. Indeed, it has been from the impossibility of obtaining a sufficient supply of wool that cotton has sought to supplant it. Really, there is no limit to the demand for wool, for in every sense it is the supreme article of clothing. It is a wise and patriotic exercise of political economy, to seek to furnish an unlimited supply.

Class 6, in the State Fair exhibition, is set apart for Sheep. It is under the charge of A. B. McConnell, of Springfield, one of the largest and most successful sheep raisers in the State. He has made it his "one idea," in his pursuit as an agriculturist, and we are gratified to know that it has been not without its reward. He has found it a profitable as well as pleasant employment.

If any man knows anything and everything about a sheep, it is A. B. McConnell. He was the fortunate winner of the prize offered by the National Fair or a previous State Fair for an Essay on Sheep Raising. Under his direction this department will be well attended to in the coming exhibition. If he should feel at liberty to exercise a little discretionary responsibility, he might stir up an interest among our farmers in behalf of this interest, which might prove the practicability of the hints in this article.

STEAMER SEA BIRD.—Chas. Blodgett, Commander, leaves for Lake Superior on this evening (12th,) from the foot of South La Salle street. Freight and passengers are solicited.

Cheating in Starch.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

While you are laboring to have money worth one hundred cents to the dollar, can't you do something towards establishing *sixteen ounces to the pound?* The people are equally interested in both.

The article of starch is largely sold in Chicago by manufacturers and agents, "to the trade," and by wholesale dealers to retailers, and by them to families. I have received on an order several boxes of starch, with the following brand: "Illinois Starch Co., Ottawa, Ills. 36 lbs Golden Gloss. P. McGinnis, Manufacturer." There are 36 packages in each box, and I paid for 36 lbs in each. I took 12 packages promiscuously which weighed 9 lbs 6 oz, showing the box to have contained 36 packages—28 2-16, instead of 36 lbs. Another box weighed 35 6-16 gross, and the empty box 5 14-16—nett, 29 8-16.

A year ago I weighed a box of Kingsford & Sons, put up, 5 packages in a box marked 40 lbs which weighed nett 35 lbs. Their packages, put up for one pound, I found to hold out nearly right, with this exception: if the retailer buys starch in 1 lb, packages and sells it as such, he swindles his customers. If he buys the 6 lb packages (in a 40 lb box) and weighs it out, he is swindled himself.

RETAILER.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

In this evening's *Journal* there was a notice of my arrest for obtaining money under false pretences.

Such was not the fact. I was arrested for resisting an officer in the discharge of his duty, because I expostulated with him for striking a horse over the head with his club. For so doing I was fined. Some of the city officials wishing (I presume) to *work up a job*, had a number of witnesses in court, and then a charge of obtaining money under false pretences was made; but the witnesses themselves hardly knew what they were there for, and no person appearing against me, I was discharged. Is there not enough legitimate work for the police to do without *working up* one? House breaking night after night, and *as yet* no arrest. HENRY GEO. WILLIAMS.

CHICAGO COURT RECORD.

SUPERIOR COURT OF CHICAGO—IN CHAMBERS. August 10.

No. 1,223—Sylvester Lynd et al. vs. St. James' Church. Judgment heretofore entered vacated by consent of parties, and suit dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

No. 1,649—Henry Skiff vs. Marine Bank, Chicago. Dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

No. 1,277—Thomas Rushmon vs. S. D. Hinman. Judgment heretofore entered set aside for want of jurisdiction.

No. 1,380—Thomas Rushmon et al. vs. S. D. Hinman. Same as No. 1,277.

No. 1,622—Appeal prayed and allowed. Bond to be filed in twenty days. Amount of bond, $250.

No. 1,680—Judgment and default heretofore entered set aside by consent of parties.

No. 1,296—Royal & Rawson vs. Sarah Reyerson. Default and judgment for $245.19.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

No. 449—Jams Case vs. George W. Brown. Still on trial.

ANDERSON RIFLES.—Every member be at the armory early on this (Monday) evening. Very important business is to be attended to.

SAM'L B. RAYMOND, Capt.

CAMP DOUGLAS, August 9th, 1861.

TO THE "DE KALB RIFLES"—*Fellow Soldiers*: Your substantial gifts of this morning are received. I thank you for your kind consideration and assure you that so long as I am with you, my best endeavors shall be to deserve your approbation and respect.

The offering of the "wounded soldier" was most kindly sent and as gratefully received.

G. W. ROBERTS, Acting Major.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Will find the latest and freshest fruits, vegetables, game, etc., etc., at the eating house of Messrs. Case & Parmelee, Nos. 123 and 125 Dearborn street. Supper parties supplied, at rooms or at the establishment, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Day board, single meals, and all the comforts and luxuries of a first class restaurant, can there be had. au12z2t

NATIONAL ZOUAVES, ATTENTION.—The members of this company are requested to meet at their armory on Monday, August 12, at 4 P. M. for the purpose of attending to important business.

By order of J. DIXON, Lieut. Com.

WANTED—A situation as governess, or to do light work of any kind—a home more of an object than salary. Apply at the Ministry at Large, 177 Randolph street.

BRYANT & STRATTON'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—We are happy to learn that this Institution, notwithstanding the general pressure of the times, is doing its usual amount of business. Its patronage is fully up to that of last season. The rooms, as all know who have visited them, are large, airy, and beautifully furnished.

There is quite a number of public school scholars now in attendance, taking advantage of the summer vacation to improve and mature their business qualifications. Quite a number of young ladies are in attendance, some improving their penmanship, and others taking the full course.

GAS FIXTURES.—$30,000 worth of new styles must be sold within sixty days. 189 Lake street. jy29-30t H. M. WILMARTH.

MILITARY BOOKS.—U. S. War Department Infantry Tactics $1.25; Scott's Tactics, $3.75; Hardee, $1.62; Zouave Drill by Ellsworth, $1.00; The Young Recruit, $1.00; Cavalry Tactics, by War Department, $4.38; Bayonet Exercise, McClellan, $1.60; Army Regulations, 1861, $1.68.

MAPS.—Colton's Map of the United States, 50c; Map of the Seat of War, $1.00—small, 50c; Appleton's Maps, 25c each; Lloyd's Railroad Maps, 25c each. All free by mail from the Military Bookstore of P. L. Sherlock, 112 Dearborn street. aug6-6t

☞ The notes of the City Bank of Ottawa will be received on deposit and redeemed in New York exchange at ¼ of 1 per cent., by the Western Marine and Fire Insurance Company.

aug5-15t J. H. WOODWORTH, President.

☞ Cook & McLain, 86 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dyeing Gent's garments less than any other house in the city. ed

☞ All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-day's paper. mh-ly.

MARRIED.

At Cottage Hill, August 6th, by the Rev. Mr. Hemmingway, Rev. A. HALL, of Wisconsin, and LOUISE M. BATES, of Cottage Hill.

DIED.

In this city, August 10th, GEORGE HENRY, youngest son of J. O. and Eliza Ann Drew, aged eight months.

MONEY.—A safe investment for money during the war—much safer than Banks, Bankers or Stock. $3,000 will buy a first-class Grain and Stock Farm, containing nearly 400 acres, ... [illegible] ... Address Post Office Box 973, Chicago. au5zt

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A lady who has had several years experience in the education of children, would like a situation as Nursery Governess in a respectable family. Unexceptionable reference given. Address GOVERNESS, Chicago Post Office. au8z3t

HUNT'S AXES.—The Douglas AXE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Of Boston, offer for sale at 94 Lake street, Chicago, a stock of their Axes and Tools. The attention of the trade is respectfully solicited, as the goods will be sold at reduced prices for cash. D. D. DANA, Treasurer.

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL PIG IRON.

A consignment of this well known Iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by C. H. MCCORMICK & CO., Agents for Manufacturers.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 10, 1861.

Business, for Chicago, is comparatively dull, but it is plain that trade is gradually and surely reviving. This entire generation has never had any practical experience in war, for the "little brush" we had with Mexico scarcely affected the ordinary business of the country. When, therefore, the rebels dared to attack Fort Sumter, and the loyal States became convinced that we must have a real sanguinary war, perhaps long and exhausting, to maintain the Constitution and laws against the Confederate traitors of the South, the trade and capital of the country stood appalled, and, as in all such cases, several months were required to recover from the shock. The blow fell with stunning effect upon the West, for the bank issues of Illinois and Wisconsin were largely based on Southern State stocks; and, as the result has shown, from six to eight millions of dollars of Western capital has been swept away by this secession movement.

But in spite of all the misfortunes and the losses of our people, their patriotic devotion to the Government as our fathers made it has never swerved for a moment. They are determined to sustain it at all hazards. It begins to be found that the war, though a terrible calamity, cannot ruin all branches of business. The West must supply our increased armies with provisions, and trade begins to be more active. Our currency, the balance of which will soon be consigned to the flames, has been replaced by the issues of specie paying banks of the Eastern and neighboring States, and what is even vastly better, a large amount of coin has found its way into the hands of the Western people. Hence, prospects are better, and several leading branches of traffic are sensibly improving. Confidence in the power and the resources of the Government to put down the rebellion has been greatly strengthened by the action of Congress, and on every account our business men are engaging in their usual avocations with greater energy. The enterprise and the resources of our people will be found equal to every emergency.

The improving tone in business circles during the past week, with facts previously accumulated, has fully warranted the above paragraphs. Shipments of produce have created an active demand for approved currency, and the Board of Trade and outside rates for New York Exchange have ranged at par to a small fraction above. Probably most of the sales were made at par. The banks buy at par and sell at ¼ premium. For coin it can be had at ¼@½ per cent. discount. For some time past the demand for currency has been so active, and exchange relatively so plenty, that bankers have ceased to sort Eastern currency. It is now put up and paid out in packages indiscriminately with the bills of neighboring State banks. This state of things gives the good Eastern banks a better opportunity to circulate their bills at the West than they have enjoyed for many years past. The Canada banks have lost it by putting up the price of New York Exchange and thus depreciating their own money to the value of only 98 cents on the dollar. It is still bought here at that figure.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are the quotations in the New Stock Market to-day.

	1st board.	2d board.
New York Central, R. R. stock	74½	74¼
Galena	64¾	65¼
Rock Island	40¾	41
Burlington and Quincy	57¾	
Illinois Central	64¾	65
Tennessee 6s	46¾	46
Missouri 6s	44¾	44¼
North Carolina 6s	70	
Virginia 6s	54¾	53¾

First Board heavy; 2d Board firm.

EARNINGS OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION R. R. COMPANY FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1ST TO 8TH:

	1860.	1861.		
Freight	$15,149.22	$18,099.42	$2,950.20	Inc.
Passengers	6,344.77	5,933.05	411.72	Dec
Mails, &c	1,250.00	1,100.00	150.00	Inc.
	$22,743.99	$25,132.47	$2,388.48	Inc.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 10, 1861.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	B'rly bu.
Canal	260	558	62939	9632		
G. & C. U. R. R.	550	11358	5786	3000	345	375
C. & R. I. R. R.	792	12850	17180	1000		400
Ill. C.	2066	14950	24950	2550	1050	
C., B. & Q. R.	463	5078	10196	1301		365
C. & N. W. R. R.	1006	9142		1200		
C. A. & St. L. R. R.	No report.					
Total	5073	58836	131021	18103	1395	1140

	Potatoes, bu.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.	High-wines brls.	Live Hogs No.	Lead lbs.
Canal				71		
G. & C. U. R. R.		26	3480	50		
C. & R. I. R. R.		242		46		
Ill. C.		64	6142		450	171938
C., B. & Q. R.		407	10853		240	
N. W. R. R.		94	7694			
A. & St. L. R. R.		No report.				
Total	24	742	28089	167	690	171938

SHIPMENTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar. bu.
To Buffalo		11500	70804	22000		
To Oswego		13150	42880			
Total		24650	113684	22000		

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE—AUG. 10.

Receipts.		*Shipments.*	
Lumber, ft	690,000	Flour, brls	1,000
Shingles, no	250,000	Wheat, bu	78,250
Salt, brls	1,178	Corn, bu	192,643
Wood, cds	159	Pork, brls	261
Coal, tons	150	Salt, brls	17
Flour, brls	35		

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL, AUG. 9.

Receipts.		*Shipments.*	
Flour, brls	260	Lumber, ft	47,000
Wheat, bu	568	Staves, no	52,500
Corn, bu	58,545	Posts, no	400
Oats, bu	9,532	Salt, brls	10
Coal, tons	156		

There was a better supply of vessels to-day, and business was more active. The supply of flour was fair, and under a moderate inquiry for Boston and New York the market was firm—with sales of about 2,300 brls, at $5.00 for choice White Winter extras; $4.05 for Red Winter extras; and $3.50@4.20 for fair to choice Spring extras.

The receipts of wheat were more liberal and the market for Spring was a shade easier. Winter Wheat was firmer for No 1 Red, and dull for No 2 Red. About 80,000 bushels of all grades changed hands, at 80@80½c for No 1 Red; 79c for No 2 Red; 76c for N. W. Club; 74½@75c for No 1 Spring; 71@72c for No 2 Spring; and 61@62c for Rejected Spring—the market closing quiet and rather weaker than on 'Change.

The Corn market was more active, and for round lots an advance of ½@¼c was paid—with sales of about 250,000 bushels, at 27c for River Mixed afloat; 26½c for Canal Mixed afloat; 25½c for Rejected Canal afloat; 26c for Yellow and White in store; 24½@25½c for Mixed in store; and 19@19½c for Rejected.

Oats were in better demand by shippers, and the market advanced ½c per bushel, with sales of about 30,000 bushels at 17c for No. 1 in store, and 18½c for the same afloat. Rye advanced 2@3c per bushel, with sales at 32@35c for No. 1 in store. Barley was neglected. Highwines were sold at 14½c on track. Several lots of good broom corn were sold at $50@55 per ton. A lot of 100 bbls good winter-packed city mess pork was sold at $14.25. Hides are in better demand, and we quote the market ¼@½c higher.

Messrs. Cragin & Co. commenced packing navy beef to-day, and there was a better inquiry for medium beeves at $2.50@2.90. Good beef cattle were also in request by Government contractors, at $3.25. Hogs were generally held at $3.00, but buyers were cautious.

The northerly winds yesterday evening brought a better supply of vessels, and rates of freight were ¼@1c lower, with engagements at 9½c for wheat to Oswego, and 5@5½c for corn to Buffalo.

The British Corn Trade.

The *Mark Lane Express* of the 22d ult, just come to hand, contains some important information in regard to the crops, markets, &c., in Great Britain, France, and other places.

The storm in Great Britain had damaged spring corn, and wheat was beginning to change color. In some places harvesting had commenced and the result was satisfactory, though some complaints were made of a serious blight; and the weather was somewhat injurious. Potatoes show the disease, and complaints are made of too much wet weather.

There had been large arrivals of American wheat and this had checked the upward tendency in prices. In the London market, 30,000 qrs of wheat from New York, and 10,000 qrs from Montreal were offered.

In Northern Europe prices were firmer, but no advance had been established; while in Southern Europe, including Odessa, Italy, Spain, and the Danubian Principalities lower rates were looked for.

The whole question of prices in Europe seems to hinge on the weather.

The flour trade of Paris had improved, but sales were slow at the advance, and at the close prices were barely maintained.

In the article on "agricultural prospects," the prospect for the crops are said to be favorable with the exception of thinness in wheat and the potato disease. The first week in August is set down for harvesting the commoner sorts of wheat. Several lots of California and Talevera wheat were about ready to cut.

Commercial Effects of the Rebellion on England.

The London *Mark Lane Express* contains an article on the effect of the Rebellion in the United States on England. It says:—"Last year we drew "from the United States grain and meal to the "extent of 2,630,000 qrs., and on the average of the "five previous years, 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 qrs. "Our grain wants, whatever they may be, for the "present year, are not likely to be further sup"plied to any extent from North America; but we "have already paid upwards of £6,000,000 for "them this year. Increased population, troops, "and immigrants, with demands from neighbor"ing States on the great lakes, are likely to leave "little surplus for shipment to Canada."

Albany Lumber Market—August 7.

Lumber continues to arrive in sufficient quantities to keep up the assortment, though the receipts are only about one-half as much as last year. The stock is accumulating to some extent upon the yards. Trade has been dull generally—a large sale of box, to a New York box maker, on private terms, being the only transaction worthy of note. For many of the articles in our schedule there is no demand, and our quotations of prices for them are nominal.

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, during the 1st week in August, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1859	11,791,000	1,800		3,395,000
1860	14,561,000	1,799		6,210,000
1861	5,649,537	969		11,346,945

The receipts of boards and scantling continues to fall off, while those of staves are largely on the increase.

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to August 8th, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1859	144,397,762	27,180	49,253	67,978,387
1860	169,172,668	20,771	51,953	108,800,779
1861	94,283,417	19,162	33	80,516,279

The following are the ruling prices at the landing yards:

Pine, clear, ₩ M	$38@40
" 4th quality, ₩ M	18@20
" select box	16@17
" Chemung box	14@15
" box	11@12
" clear, ¾	34@36
" 4th quality, ¾	18@20
" select, ¾	16@17
" box, ¾	9@10

—*Evening Journal.*

MARKETS BY THE LATEST MAILS.

BOSTON FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET—August 8.—Corn Exchange.—The receipts since yesterday have been 4,327 brls flour, 4,670 bu corn, and 1,470 bu oats. The market for flour remains without change. We quote common brands western at $4; fancy brands, $4.25@4.37½; extras at $4.50@4.75; and superior at $5.25@7.50 ₩ brl, including choice St. Louis. In Southern very little doing, and prices are nominally $5.75@8 for common and fancy; $6.50@7.50 for extras; $7.50@8 ₩ brl for superior. Corn is dull, and prices rule low. We quote western yellow at 51@54c; and western mixed, at 49@50c ₩ bu, as to quality. Rye, 60@65c.

PHILADELPHIA FLOUR MARKET—Aug. 8.—There is very little movement in flour to-day, and no change to notice in the market, which is dull; 300 bbls late inspected Pennsylvania superfine sold at $4.50; 200 bbls Ohio extra at the same figures, and 500 bbls Delaware mills do, the latter fresh ground, from new wheat, on terms kept private. The trade are buying in a small way only at $3.75@4 for western superfine; $4.25@4.75 for old stock and fresh ground Pennsylvania; $4.50@5.25 for extras; $4.50@5.75 for family, and $6@6.50 ₩ bbl for fancy lots, according to brand and freshness. The receipts are moderate for the season. Rye flour is not inquired for, and dull at $3 ₩ bbl. Corn meal is in light stock, and 100 bbls Brandywine sold at $3 ₩ bbl. The receipts to-day are 1,260 bbls flour, 3,975 bushels wheat, 640 bushels Corn, and 3,420 bushels oats.

CLEVELAND GRAIN MARKET—Aug. 9—Wheat—Sales 1 car red at 89c; 1 car do at 90c; 2 cars do at 91c; and 2 cars white at 95c. Corn—Sales 3000 bu at 33c. Oats—Dull at 22c. Highwines—Sale 85 brls at 16c.

DETROIT—Aug. 9.—The receipts for 24 hours aggregate 1,253 brls flour and 2,041 bu wheat. Flour—Dull at yesterday's quotations; $3.75@4.00 for red and $4.00@4.25 for white. The tendency seems to be downward. Wheat—Owing to the improvement at New York, our market has advanced 1@2c with an active demand, but with very little offering except by teams. The street rates now are 89c for red and 90c for white. Lots free on board 2c higher. Sales from wagons 1,400 bu at those rates. Corn—No change. Sales 1,400 bu at 39c. Oats—In good demand at 22@23c. Barley—Nothing doing. Nominal rate 80@85c per cwt.

OCEAN FREIGHTS AT NEW YORK—Aug. 8.—The market is more active. To Liverpool:—175,000 bu corn at 8½d in bulk, and 8¾@9d in ship's bags; 28,000 bu wheat in ship's bags at 9½d @9¾d; 2,200 brls flour at 2s 3d; 200 bales hops at 8-16d, and 200 pkgs lard at 35s. To London:—3,500 brls flour at 2s 9d; 200 bales hops at ½d, and 22,000 bu wheat at 9½d@10d. To Havre:—18,000 bu wheat in shipper's bags at 18c. To Bristol:—12,000 bu wheat at 10d, and a vessel to the same port, with 18,000 bu wheat at 10d. A British bark with 18,000 bu wheat to Londonderry at 11¼d.

MILWAUKEE GRAIN MARKET—Aug. 9.—Flour—Receipts, 1,355 brls. Sales 200 brls "Stone Mills," (a fancy city brand) extra at $4.75. For ordinary to choice country extra, about $3.70@4 would be the present market prices. Offerings light. Wheat—Receipts, 24,352 bu. Market firm and ½c better, closing at 79@81c for the two leading grades in store. Sales 17,400 bu No. 2 in store at 79c; 22,000 bu No 1 in store at 81c; 2,600 bu do del at 82c; 900 bu extra at 83c del; and 1,100 bu do at 84c.

MONTREAL MARKET—August 8.—Flour scarce and in good demand; sales 2,500 brls of No. 1 super on the spot at $4.30@4.45; sales of 3,000 brls for September delivery at $4.60. Wheat better; 90c offered and refused for good Canada Spring; 91c refused for Chicago; 93@95c asked. Ashes dull at $5.45 for pots and $5.75 for pearls. Freights dearer; 3s 3d for flour and 8s 6d for grain to Liverpool; 9s@9s 6d to the Clyde; 4s and 7s 6d to London with engagements.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

SATURDAY EVENING, August 10, 1861.

FREIGHTS—Declined ½c. The engagements were as follows:—To Oswego: Schr. Enterprise, wheat, at 9½c. To Buffalo: Schrs. John Thursby, Wm. Case, Kenosha, Amelia, Cape Horn, A. E. Hart—all with corn, at 5c; barks Great West and Naomi, schrs. A. J. Rich and Autocrat, corn, at 5¼c.

FLOUR—Received, 5,093 brls. Market firm. Sales, 100 brls "Grand Cote" choice white winter on private terms; 100 brls "F F F G." do at $5.00 delivered; 80 brls "Egyptian" do at $5.00 delivered; 100 brls "Star Mills" red winter at $4.05 delivered; 100 brls good White Winter extra at $4.90 delivered; 50 brls Janesville "Atlantic" Spring extra at $3.85 delivered; 50 brls "Magnolia" round hoop extra at $3.95 delivered; 100 brls "Batavia XXX" round hoop, at $3.75 delivered; 100 brls "Winona" round hoop at $3.75 delivered; 100 brls "Cedar River" at $3.85 delivered; 100 brls "Clifton" at $3.50 delivered; 100 brls good extra at $3.60 delivered; 100 brls "Shelburne" on private terms; 150 brls Janesville "Center" at $4.00 delivered; 50 brls "Phenix" super at $2.70 delivered; 44 brls super at $4.00 delivered; 40 brls "Wisconsin Mills" super at $2.25 delivered; 85 brls "Stark" super at $2.50 delivered; 108 brls "Prairie" super at $1.90 delivered; 100 brls "Ionic" at $4.00 delivered; 50 brls "Peerless" choice spring extra at $4.20 delivered; 80 brls "American" at $3.70 delivered; 100 brls good spring extra at $3.65 delivered.

WHEAT—Received, 55,836 bu; shipped, 24,650 bu. Market easier. Sales—WINTER—2,000 bu No. 1 Red in store at 80½c; 1,400 bu do at 80c; 1,500 bu No. 2 Red in store at 79c. SPRING—7,800 bu N. W. Club in store at 76c; 60,000 bu No. 1 Spring in store at 75c; 1,400 bu do at 74½c; 3,000 bu do at 74½c; 3,500 bu new crop do at 75c; 800 bu No. 2 Spring in store at 71c; 3,000 bu do at 71½c; 12,000 bu do at 72c; 1,000 bu new crop do at 72c. 6,000 bu Rejected Spring in store at 61c.

CORN—Received, 131,021 bu; shipped, 113,684 bu. Market active and firmer. Sales: 10,000 bu River Mixed, at 27c afloat; 30,000 bu Canal Mixed, at 26½c afloat; 17,000 bu do at 26c f. o. b.; 5,000 bu good Rejected Canal at 25½c afloat; 4,300 bu Yellow in store at 26c; 1,800 bu do in skip at 27c on track; 2,000 bu White in store at 26c; 35,000 bu Mixed in store at 25c; 16,000 bu do at 25½c; 45,000 bu do at 25¼c; 2,000 bu do at 24½c—gold; 7,000 bu May receipts Mixed in store at 24½c; 4,000 bu May and June receipts do at 25c; 1,000 bu June receipts do at 26c; 15,000 bu Rejected in store at 19c; 1,000 bu do at 19½c.

OATS—Received, 18,103 bu; shipped, 22,000 bu. Market advanced ½c. Sales, 12,500 bu No. 1, at 18½c afloat; 30,000 bu do at 17c in store.

RYE—Received, 1,395 bu. Market advanced 2@3c. Sales, 1,200 bu No. 1 in store at 33c; 1,500 bu do at 37c f. o. b.

BARLEY—Received, 1,140 bu. Market dull and nominal.

HIGHWINES—Market quiet. Sales, 100 brls country at 14½c on track.

ALCOHOL—Nominal, at 32@33c per gal.

MESS PORK—100 brls winter packed city at $14.25.

LARD—Nominal, at 7@7½c.

TALLOW—In good demand and firm at 8@8½c.

HIDES—In better request and firmer. Sales today at the following quotations: Dry Flint, 8½@9½c; extra lots do at 9c; Dry Salted, 7@7½c; Green Salted, 4½@4¾c; Green, 3½@4c.

PELTS—In good demand. We quote: August Shearlings, 25c; Lamb skins, 25@35c.

WOOL—Only the medium washed at 20@24c. Little or no inquiry for fine wool.

BUTTER—Common firkin and roll dull at 5@6c; Good Dairy in request at 8@8c.

EGGS—Sound in limited request at 5c per doz.

POULTRY—Chickens, $1.25@1.50 ₩ doz.; Turkeys, 5c ₩ lb.

PRAIRIE CHICKENS—In demand at $1.50@1.50 ₩ doz.

POTATOES—Good scarce and in demand at 40@50c ₩ bushel.

APPLES—Demand fair and supply light, with sales of fair to good in round lots at $2.00@2.25 ₩ brl.

PEACHES—In good demand at $1.00@2.00 ₩ basket.

BROOM CORN—2 tons good at $55.00; 5 tons good at $50.00.

BRAN—18 tons Bran in bulk at $4.00 ₩ ton on track.

LIVE STOCK—Received, 742 Beeves, 690 Hogs. The market for Beef cattle to-day was more active and a shade better, on account of a good demand by government, and also some inquiry by a city packer. Several round lots of good beeves were sold for government at $3.25 and for packing at $2.25@2.90. Hogs were firm but not active—sellers generally holding at $3.00. The sales were:

45	Beeves, averaging	1250 lbs at	$3.25
21	"	1455 lbs at	3.25
48	"	1260 lbs at	3.25
22	"	1215 lbs at	3.00
18	"	1100 lbs at	3 02½
10	"	1240 lbs at	3.00
14	"	1220 lbs at	2.90
10	"	1000 lbs at	2.90
16	"	1040 lbs at	2.95
11	"	985 lbs at	2.12½
140	Hogs	265 lbs at	3.00
46	"	210 lbs at	2.80

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—ASHES—Continue in fair request; sales 80 brls at $5.25 for pots; $5.37½ for pearls.

FLOUR—Export and home trade demand less active but prices generally without important change; sales 11,600 brls at $4.25@4.30 for super state; $4.45@4.55 for extra state; $4.20@4.30 for super western; $4.40@4.65 for common to medium extra western; $5@5.05 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $5.10@6.10 for trade brands—market closing quiet. Canadian flour rules steady with sales of 480 brls at $4.35@4.50 for super and $4.45@7.50 for common to choice extra. Rye flour—Steady, at $2.50@3.95. Corn meal—Quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—More active and firmer; sales 1,200 brls at 16¾@17c.

GRAIN—Wheat continues limited; and with a good export demand, chiefly for France, prices have advanced 1@2c. Sales 12,800 bus Chicago spring at 90c@$1.00; 16,000 bus northwestern club at $1.00@1.02; 62,250 bus Milwaukee club at $1.03 @1.05; 2,000 bus inferior do at 97@98c; 16,800 bus amber Green Bay spring at $1.09@1.10; 3,250 bus white western at $1.25@1.30; 3,000 bus white Kentucky at $1.35@1.38; 13,500 bus winter red western at $1.18@1.22, the inside price in store. Rye a shade firmer. Sales 1,100 bus Canada at 58c and 1,500 bus western at 50c. Barley dull and nominally unchanged Corn—With only moderate receipts of common and a good export demand, the market prices have advanced 1c ₩ bus. Sales 80-000 bus at 48@48½c for good to prime shipping; 42@43c for inferior do; 38c for damaged; 50@51c for western yellow. Oats quiet and steady. Sales at 25@28c for Canada; 31½@33c for western and state.

PROVISIONS—In pork only a very moderate business doing and the market is higher. Sales 400 bbls at $15.37@15.50 for mess, closing at $15.25, and $10.25 for prime. Beef dull, and prices without change. Small sales at $4@4.50 for prime; $5@5.50 for mess; $9@11.25 for re-packed mess, and $12.50@13.12 for extra mess. Prime mess beef dull and nominal. Beef hams in limited request at $14@14.50 for western. Cut meats are a little more active at unchanged prices. Sales 450 pkgs at $4.12@5.00 for shoulders, and $5.00@6.50 for hams. Bacon quiet. Lard quiet and steady. Sales 100 brls at 8½@9c. Butter selling at 7@10½c for Ohio, and 8@14c for state. Cheese in good request for export at 6@7c.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Raw is without farther improvement. Sales 1,164 hhds Cuba at 5½@5¾c; 57 hhds Porto Rico at 7¾c. Molasses continues very firm, but there is very little activity in the market. Sales 30 hhds Porto Rico at 30@31c.

OSWEGO, Aug. 10.—Flour unchanged. Sales at $4.25@4.50 for fancy from spring wheat.

GRAIN—Wheat in good milling demand, but nothing doing for want of stock. Corn scarce. Sales 6,500 bus Indiana at 26c. Other grains quiet.

LAKE IMPORTS—1,000 bus wheat, 6,400 bus corn.

CANAL EXPORTS—7,100 bus corn.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.........August 10.

Stmr Minnesota, Clark, Sarnia, 300 cds wood from Grand Traverse.
Prop Barber, Brown, Grand Haven, 110 m lumber.
Prop Ontonagon, Wilkins, Goderich, 142 pkgs fish.
Prop Free State, Rounds, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Lady Franklin, Hickey, St. Joseph, 1,200 tiles, 25 brls flour, sundries.
Bark City of Buffalo, Brown, Buffalo.
Bark City of Chicago, Lynn, Buffalo.
Bark Great West, McArthur, Buffalo, 1,498 brls salt.
Bark Colorado, Brant, Buffalo.
Bark Pascal, Wood, Buffalo, 1,069 brls salt.
Bark Wm Sturgis, Faith, Buffalo, 130 tons coal, 8 cds wood.
Brig Sebastopol, Smith, Muskegon, 105 m lumber.
Schr Weeden, Hand, Saginaw, 130 m lumber.
Schr Orion, Evers, St. Paul's Pier, 1,018 railroad ties, 19 cds wood.
Schr Wm Carr, Beckwith, Bay City, 125 m lumber.
Schr Shank, Vanderbeck, St. Joseph, 145 railroad ties, 70 cds wood.
Schr Crusader, Costa, Kalamazoo, 200 m shingles, 11 cds wood.
Schr Enterprise, Gilmore, Buffalo, 105 tons coal.
Schr Cape Horn, Lee, Buffalo.
Schr Elbe, Huger, Muskegon, 65 m lumber.
Schr John Thursby, Colley, Buffalo.
Scow Laurel, McVay, Pier Cove, 31 cds wood.
Scow Planet, Allen, Bay City, 100 m lumber.

CLEARED.........Aug. 10.

Prop Barber, Brown, Grand Haven.
Prop Allegheny, Boynton, Sarnia, 16,600 bushels wheat.
Prop Union, Cooper, Sarnia, 122 bls broom corn, 12,000 bu corn, 109 sks corn, 284 brls pork, 50 sundries.
Prop Lady Franklin, Hickey, St. Joseph, 20 brls lime, 19 tons mdse, sundries.
Prop Free State, Rounds, Buffalo, 10,000 bu corn, 7000 bu wheat, 1000 brls flour.
Bark Colorado, Brant, Buffalo, 24,500 bu corn.
Brig Mohegan, Warner, Buffalo, 11,000 bu wheat.
Schr Elbe, Huger, Muskegon.
Schr Enterprise, Gilmore, Oswego, 15,560 bush wheat.
Schr Delos DeWolf, Joice, Oswego, 16,000 bush wheat.
Schr Harmon, Burke, Buffalo, 18,000 bu corn.
Schr Oriole, Turnbull, Buffalo, 17,000 bu corn.
Schr Griswold, Tall, Port Clinton, 12,922 bush corn.
Schr Morrissey, Spencer, Point Betsey, 17 brls salt.
Schr Hart, Bigelow, Buffalo, 21,000 bu corn.
Schr Cape Horn, Lee, Buffalo, 13,300 bu corn.
Schr Orion, Evers, St. Joseph.
Schr Weeden, Hand, Oswego, 14,500 bu corn.
Schr Massay, Giffany, Oswego, 13,150 bu wheat.
Schr Grape Shot, Chandler, Buffalo, 17,500 bush corn.
Schr Crusader, Costa, Kalamazoo.
Schr Shank, Vanderbeck, St. Joseph.
Schr Emes, Nicholson, Oswego, 14,000 bu corn.
Scow Laurel, McVay, Pier Cove.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED.........Aug. 9, 1861.

A Leach, Lasalle, 156 tons coal.
Antelope, Lasalle, 3,600 bu corn, 260 brls flour, 71 brls highwines.
York State, Lasalle, 4,877 bu corn, 568 bu wheat.
Angola, Lasalle, 4,608 bu corn, 1,263 bu oats.
Queen City, Lasalle, 4,200 bu corn.
Mariner, Morris, 5,200 bu corn.
Clyde, Seneca, 5,000 bu corn.
Mazeppa, Morris, 4,860 bu corn.
Adelia, Joliet, 3,000 bu corn, 1,500 bu oats.
Josephine, Kankakee, 2,500 bu corn.
Humboldt, Joliet, 4,500 bu corn.
J B Preston, Aux Sauble, 5,000 bu corn.
Lemont, Lockport, 5,000 bu corn.
Leonard, Lockport, 5,300 bu corn.
Troubadour, Lockport, 4,500 bu oats.

CLEARED.........Aug. 9.

Gen Scott, Lasalle, 10 brls salt.
Alice, Lasalle, 40 m lumber.
Burnham, Lasalle, light.
Cesar, States Prison, 42,500 staves, 10,000 heading.
Aleona, Morris, 7,000 lumber, 400 posts.
Lemont, Lockport, 4,650 mdse.
Merriam, Morris, light.
Alexander, Lockport, light.
Aquila, South light.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PASSED DETROIT—August 9.—Up—Props Prairie State, Akron, Dunkirk, Missour., Rocket, Tonawanda; bark S. A. Marsh; brigs H. R. Seymour, Ocean, D. Ferguson; schrs G. Steel, H. L. Whitman, Dreadnaught, Rush, Col. Fairchild, Persian, Bermuda, Utica, J. P. Kirtland, P. Henry, Mountaineer, J. C. Riggs, N. P. Goodell, F. Crawford.

Down—Star City of Cleveland; props Granite State, Omar Pasha, Iron City, Baltic; bark A. Stevens; schrs Wings of the Wind, W. M. Arbuckle, Minnesota, Maple Leaf, Comet, Sea Bird. Weather warm and sultry, with light easterly breeze.

VESSELS PASSING THROUGH THE WELLAND CANAL.—We are indebted to Capt. E. P. Dorr for the following list of vessels passing through the Welland Canal:

Vessels Bound West.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 7th—		
Prop Bay State,	Ogdensburgh,	Cleveland.
Schr Northerner,	Dundas,	Erie.
Schr Helen,	Kingston,	Cleveland.
On the 8th—		
Steamer Amity,	Montreal,	Chatham.
Prop Michigan,	Ogdensburgh,	Detroit.
Bark Canada,	Kingston,	Wallaceburg.
Schr Twin Sister,	Montreal,	Cleveland.
Schr John Rice,	Oswego,	Detroit.
Schr M A Rankin,	Prescott,	Cleveland.
Schr Alliance,	Toronto,	Cleveland.
Schr Advance,	Oswego,	Chicago.
Schr W. H. Merritt,	St. Catharines,	Chicago.
Schr J C Wheeler,	Clayton,	Bear Creek.
Vessels Bound East.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 7th—		
Schr Woodford,	Toledo,	Oswego.
Vessels discharging at the elevator:		
Schr San Jacinto,	Chicago,	Chicago.

Miscellaneous.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.
T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,
OF ALL QUARRIES.
C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE
Flouring and Grist Mills,
AND DEALERS IN
DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"
Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses
Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail,
Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.
FAIRBANKS' SCALES,
AND
MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.
Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.
Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.
The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and powers; also, their very low prices. ... [illegible]
And in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with
JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.
For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will
Save from 25 to 50 per cent in Fuel
over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. ... [illegible]
WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.,
At very low prices.
T. W. BAXTER & CO'S
Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill.
Post Office address Box 274.

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS!
Richard's Iron Corn Sheller,
CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.
Capacity from 1000 to 5000 Bushels per day.
PATENTED SEPT. 25TH, 1860.
Warranted to shell clean in any condition of grain, without cutting it, and requiring less power than any sheller of same capacity.
MANUFACTURED BY
J. C. RICHARDS,
BOX 1445, CHICAGO, ILL.
Office and Manufactory at Lots & Johnston's Iron Works, No. 24 Franklin street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—The subscriber offers for sale or exchange, his
Residence at Racine, Wisconsin.
The house is nearly new, built in the best manner, situated on the main avenue of the town. ... [illegible] ... handsomely laid out with graveled carriage and foot walks.
VARIETY SHADE TREES, SHRUBBERY AND PLANTS,
With a fine garden—eastern front of 160 feet—with fine view of Lake Michigan.
Racine is sixty miles north of Chicago, directly on the Lake, with a fine elevation and perfectly healthy; about ten thousand inhabitants; fine roads, schools and churches. ... [illegible] ... WM. A. MURFEY, 85 Clark street, N. Y. Central Railroad Office, or address P. O. Box 1622.

NOTICE TO EXCURSION AND PIC-NIC PARTIES.
The Illinois Central Railroad Company have made arrangements for the use of a fine Grove, located at Matteson, on the line of their road, twenty-seven miles from Chicago. ... [illegible] ...
W. R. ARTHUR, General Supt.
W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

ATTENTION, SCAMMON LIGHT INFANTRY.—There will be a meeting of this Company at their Armory, on Monday evening, August 12th, for the ELECTION OF OFFICERS. It is desired that every member will be present promptly at 8 o'clock. J. W. D. KELLEY, Committee.

NOTICE.—All persons having demands against S. LIND are requested to file them with us for adjustment, and all persons indebted to him are hereby notified to make payment to us. J. S. LAKE, WM. OSBORN, Assignees.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Any one having a Horse and not wishing to use him, and would like to let a careful party have the use of him for his keep, can hear of a good chance by inquiring at the United States Express Office.

CASH FOR REAL ESTATE.—Any person having property on Wabash or Michigan Avenue for sale CHEAP FOR CASH may address P. O. Drawer 5697, Post Office ... [illegible]

TWELFTH STREET WOOD YARD.
D. H. ELDRED,
Dealer in WOOD OF ALL KINDS.
Office and Yard Twelfth street, near the cor. of Clark, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

IMPORTANT.—Look in at 172 RANDOLPH STREET, Chicago, ... [illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—By a young man of experience, a situation as Teller in a Bank or Cashier in a Mercantile or Produce House. Good business acquaintances, and could make himself valuable to his employers. Address "H. S. J." Tribune Office.

WANTED—A Plain Cook wanted in a private family; either American, Scotch, English or German. To a neat, smart girl good wages will be paid. None need apply but those who know to and will do their work neatly. Address Box 2007 Post Office.

WANTED—A situation as Salesman in a Dry Goods, Clothing or Grocery House; having had experience in all of the above branches of business, and can use both German and English languages. The best of reference can be given. Address "C. C.," at this office.

WANTED—To exchange a Brick Residence, entirely new, and containing ten rooms, in Horicon, Wis, for good desirable Boots and Shoes or Clothing. Address "L. W. C.," Tribune Office.

WANTED—In a small family, an English, American or German Woman to do general housework. Must be a good Cook and come well recommended. Apply at No. 299 Wabash avenue.

WANTED—By a graduate of a first-class College, of five years' experience in High and Graded Schools, a situation as Principal or Assistant in a School of that description, or Academy. In addition to ordinary branches of a thorough English course, will teach German. Best references given. Address, stating salary, &c., "TEACHER," Box 635, Galesburg, Ill.

WANTED—TEACHER, TUTOR—A graduate of Harvard College, who has been engaged in teaching during the last four years, wishes to obtain a situation as Teacher or Private Tutor, either in city or country. Best of letters from gentlemen in New England. Thorough instruction given in all branches preparatory to college or business life. Address "TUTOR," Tribune Office.

WANTED—To Exchange for a House and Lot of about the same value, 160 acres of good land in Franklin County, Iowa, in a thriving neighborhood, about twelve miles from Iowa Falls, on the Iowa River, a town noted for fine building stone, and in the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad boundary, which cost the subscriber $800 in cash. For further information please address the subscriber Chicago Post Office, General Delivery, for a short time, stating where an interview may be had. D. B. FOWLER

WANTED.—Agents wanted to canvass every County in the Northwestern States for the sale of an article which every business man must have; every traveler must have, every railroad man must have, and in fact every body must have. ALSO—A large assortment of Patriotic Badges and Pins, Maps, Charts, &c., of the seat of war.

The Small Price of these Articles brings them Within the Reach of All.

Enclose a stamp and receive by return mail a Circular giving full particulars. Address J. H. JOHNSON, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 4263.

$8578500.—Wanted to purchase a good Second Hand Safe cheap. Apply to J. A. MARSHALL, Agent, No. 97 South Clark street. Post Office Box 939.

200 SHOEMAKERS AND 100 FITTERS wanted immediately at No. 32 Lake street, up stairs, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 3240. THOMPSON, WHITNEY & CO.

LOT WANTED—A Desirable Lot for a Dwelling House, located above Twelfth street, and between State street and the Lake, is wanted in Exchange for a fine Warehouse and Dwelling situated in a flourishing city within 100 miles of Chicago. The property affords a permanent business, a comfortable home and a sure income of from $500 to $800 per annum to any person with ordinary business habits. For further particulars apply to J. L. LEE, No. 32 Clark st., or address Box 4131 Chicago Post Office. A Photograph of the Property can be seen at 32 Clark street. The above property is valued at $3,500.

RECRUITS WANTED FOR
The Sixteenth Regiment of
UNITED STATES INFANTRY.
Applications can be made every day at the Regimental Head Quarters, No. 151 Dearborn street, near the Post Office, or at 134 West Randolph street. Anybody procuring an able-bodied Recruit will receive Two Dollars. A. J. SLEMMER, Major 16th Infantry, Superintendent Regt. Recrg.

To Rent.

TO RENT—The two story Dwelling House, corner of Rucker and West Indiana streets. Rent eight dollars per month in advance. Inquire of Frederick R. 2 Hilliard's Block, corner of South Water and Clark streets.

TO RENT.—One of those splendid Stores and Basements under the Sherman House, on Clark street. Inquire of ELDRIDGE & TOURTELLOTTE, No. 34 Clark street.

TO RENT.—Intending soon to remove our stock of Iron, Steel, Nails, &c., to our New Store 133 and 135 South Water street, we propose to rent the Premises we offer the Store we now occupy for rent. The building is large and very strong and suitable for Packing House, Machine Shop, Livery Stable, or any heavy business. For particulars inquire at our Office on the premises. F. G. HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Nos. 1 and 103 Washington street, between Wells and Franklin streets.

TO BE RENTED—The very desirable English Basement Brick and Marble Front House, Belmont Terrace, No. 44 May street, between Washington and Madison streets, ten minutes ride from City Hall. House contains Gas, Bath Room, Hot and Cold Water, and use of Stable if desired. Is in thorough repair, and will be rented low to a choice tenant. Address Post Office Box 4163, or inquire of J. F. NORTON, 100 Washington-st., Office No. 6.

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS
To Rent—new and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 113 Lake street, (up stairs) near Clark street.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—An A No. 1 Tavern Stand, in a flourishing town on the Mississippi River. Regular station for the Northwestern Packet Company during the winter months. A cash buyer can get a bargain. For full particulars address H. F. & S.," Muscatine, Minn.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—Doing a good business, well located for a Physician desiring an office practice in connection with the sale of Drugs in Chicago. Address Box 2192 Chicago Post Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—An excellent opportunity is now offered to any person wishing to engage in the Lumber business. A large SAW MILL at Green Bay, all complete and in good running order, with 1500 acres of Pine land, is offered in exchange for property in Chicago or improved farms in Illinois. For particulars address P. O. Box 3673, Chicago.

FOR SALE.—Pianos and Melodeons from the best Eastern manufacturers, for sale or to rent. W. W. KIMBALL, 99 Clark street.

FOR SALE—At low rates, 200 tons best brand Soap-Makers Soda Ash, by JAMES S. KIRK & CO., 18 and 20 River street.

LANDS FOR SALE CHEAP in McHenry, Kane, Ogle, Whiteside, Grundy, De Kalb, Rock Island, Bureau, Carroll and Lake counties, the same land entered by THOMAS R. GREENE, and now owned by Ardelia R. and Mary Ann Greene. Title perfect. Terms easy. Apply to E. B. HURD, No. 11 Methodist Church Block, Chicago.

FOR SALE—House and Lot, 231 Wabash avenue. The house was well built, and has gas and water. The lot is in a pleasant part of the city, and is the highest point of ground in the South Division. Address L. HOSSITER, Lake Forest.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A pleasant suite of Front Rooms to rent with board in a private family, located on Wabash avenue, north of Adams street. Address Post Office Box 1948.

BOARDING.—Board, with pleasant rooms, suitable for accommodating either families or single gentlemen, may be obtained at 233 and 235 South Clark street. Terms for single gentlemen, $3.50 per week. It is also a convenient location for day boarders, as it is only a few moments walk from the Post Office.

TO RENT WITH BOARD.—A front Parlor and Bedroom, furnished or unfurnished; also, rooms for single gentlemen, at 19 and 21 Michigan avenue. References required.

BOARDING.—A few Boarders will find a quiet and pleasant home at 118 La Salle street—a desirable location. One or two gentlemen and their wives, or four or five single gentlemen, can be accommodated. A few day boarders will be received. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms with board can be had at 266 West Washington street, corner of Morgan. Location very desirable.

Scales.

HOWE'S STANDARD
SCALES,
VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,
Nos. 199 and 201 Randolph Street,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Weigh out of Level. No Check Rods. All Friction received on Balls.

FAIRBANK'S STANDARD
SCALES OF ALL KINDS.
Fairbanks & Greenleaf,
35 LAKE STREET CHICAGO.

Business Cards.

DOCTOR W. HAY,
OFFICE NO. 85 SOUTH CLARK ST.
Office Hours—8 to 10 A. M., 2 to 3 and 7 to 8 P. M.

NEW PATENT LAW.—
BROADNAX & GRAY,
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
PATENT LAWYERS AND SOLICITORS.
Our facilities for securing Patents for New Inventions and Designs, of every description in the United States under the New Law of March 2d, 1861, and in all Foreign Countries are not surpassed. All professional business confidential.
OFFICES: Established.
Washington, D. C., (opposite Patent Office) ... 1849
St. Louis, Mo., (Old Custom House) ... 1850
Chicago, Ill., (Larmon's Block) ... 1858
London, (England) ... 1853
Paris, (France) ... 1853
Circulars with full instructions to inventors, mailed gratuitously upon application.

Cast Steel Bells.

NAYLOR & COMPANY'S
Cast Steel
CHURCH AND FIRE ALARM BELLS,
We are prepared to fill orders for these
CELEBRATED BELLS
At New York Prices, With Freight Added.
Every Bell is WARRANTED for one year with fair and proper usage. ... [illegible]
TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.
Agents and Importers of Hardware and Tin Plate, LAKE STREET, Chicago.

Lake Transportation.

THE
WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO.
AND
WESTERN EXPRESS.
1861.
THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY having made arrangements to run their Line of Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the
NEW YORK CENTRAL
AND
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS.
Numbering twenty-nine first-class ... steamers now offer to the ... public, the following evidence ... the transportation of merchandise ... from the Eastern, Western, Northern ... gen States, The Company's ... ties, consisting of
120 Canal Boats,
Of the largest class, six of which ... Buffalo daily, connecting ... Propeller Lines, enables ... pers superior inducements ...
THE WESTERN EXPRESS,
(Owned and operated by this Company ...) the New York Central Railroad ... with the various Railroads ... following Lines of Propellers on the Upper Lakes:
The Upper Lake Line Boats.

W. T. Co. Steamers.	B. C. & G. Line ...
TONAWANDA,	FOUNTAIN CITY,
FREE STATE,	WENONA,
MOHAWK,	MENDOTA,
PLYMOUTH,	EVERGREEN CITY,
NEPTUNE,	GALENA,
MAYFLOWER	CHICAGO.

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin ... every evening at 7 o'clock ... apply at the ... Office, foot of Michigan street.
For bills lading and contracts ... apply to the following Agents:
EVERETT CLAPP, Agent, No. 1 ...
RUSH ... Agent ...
A. H. PETERS, ...
A. COLSON, ...
S. G. CHASE, Agent ...
C. H. CHASE, Agent ...
W. H. GRISWOLD, ...
J. L. HURD & CO. ...
J. J. TALLMADGE, ...
... Union Railroad Dock, Milwaukee ...
... Agent, Green Bay.
... Agent ...
JOHN ALLEN, JR., ...
CONSIGNEES:
BOND & SPENCER, ...
DENNISON ... & CO., ...
J. M. OSBORN, Sandusky, Ohio.
JOHN HEARD & CO., Erie, Pa.
DENTON & RAYMOND, Racine, Wis.
... COMPANY, ...
W. H. WRIGHT & CO., Waukegan, Ill.
J. F. KIRKLAND, Sheboygan, Wis.
RICHMOND & TUTTLE, Agents,
Foot of State street, Chicago.

1861. 1861.
THE
NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION CO.
Will during the present season, run their line of
FIRST CLASS SCREW STEAMERS
Regularly between
Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent, Oswego,
and the Upper Lakes,
FORMING
A DAILY LINE,
For Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo and Detroit, and
TRI-WEEKLY LINE,
To and from Chicago, Milwaukee, and ...
Connecting with the Railroads between ... burgh and Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, ... chester, Concord, Worcester, ... Iowa Falls, Rutland, Burlington, and ... Road.
At Cape Vincent with the Watertown and ... Road.
And at Oswego with the New ... Boats between Oswego, Troy, Albany and ...
☞ Through freights subject to ...
☞ Connecting at Chicago with the ... Railroads to the South and West.
AGENTS AND CONSIGNEES.
J. MYERS, No. 131 Broadway, New York.
J. L. WARNER, No. 2 ... Boston.
JOHN HOCKING, No. 35 State street, Boston.
J. M. THOMPSON, Ogdensburgh, N. Y.
... Cape Vincent, N. Y.
... Oswego, N. Y.
CRAWFORD & HOVEY, Oswego, N. Y.
... Toledo, Ohio.
... Detroit, ...
G. J. HALE, Milwaukee, Wis.
TAYLOR, MURRAY & CO., Racine, Wis.
PEARCE & BRYAN, Cleveland.
... Chicago.

BUFFALO, CHICAGO
AND
Lake Huron Railroad Line.
SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND MERCHANDISE
TAKE NOTICE!
The Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company having completed their arrangements ...
Line of First-Class Screw Steamers

HUNTER,	680 tons	Capt. ...
EDITH,	540 tons	Capt. ...
ONTONAGON,	587 tons	Capt. ...
SUN,	549 tons	Capt. ...

To run between CHICAGO and GODERICH, C. W., (TOUCHING AT ALL INTERMEDIATE PORTS) in connection with the
BUFFALO & LAKE HURON R. R.
For Buffalo and all Eastern ... ford, C. W., with the GRAND TRUNK R. W. ... for Toronto, Kingston, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, ... Cape Vincent, ...
☞ Shippers from the East ... DAYS TIME. For further ... Gen'l West'n Ag't, ...

Furniture.

C. MORGAN has Removed to
169 Randolph Street,
Where he will be pleased to see all his old customers, as well as those wishing to purchase Furniture at LOW PRICES. The stock is entirely new, and comprises one of the largest, best and most desirable Furniture in the West.
PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES
Of Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut, ... Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, ... & Tetes, Sofas, Bedsteads and Chairs of all kinds.
☞ Please call and examine this stock before you buy.

Intelligence Offices.

OLD ESTABLISHED
INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,
No. 171 WASHINGTON STREET.
MRS. ... desires ... friends and patrons that she is still to be found at the above office where she is ready to supply them with ... help for every station. Orders from the country ... punctually attended to. P. O. Box ...

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.—There have been eight different nations represented at my office, in search of employment, namely: American, English, Irish, French, German, Norwegian, Bohemian and ... Some of them, with references, cannot fail to make faithful domestics. Please call at 122 Dearborn st., opposite the new Post Office, and see for yourself. If you cannot call drop a line to Box 3345. Mrs. A. L. SALKAM.

Lumber, &c.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!
WALLACE & HOLMES,
(FORMERLY JOHN A. WALLACE)
Have constantly on hand a well selected stock of
Hard and Soft Wood,
LUMBER, LATH SPOKES STAVES & SHINGLES
AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
And will furnish Bills for Lumber, Timber and Wood, Oak Piling, to order on the shortest notice. ... Office and Yard on the corner of ... Grove streets, South Branch, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Drawer 6111.

Rubber Goods.

BELTING, PACKING HOSE, &c. The patent solid
VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING,
Warranted to be the best in use.
HOSE AND PACKING,
OF ALL SIZES.
LEATHER BELTING
AND
LACE LEATHER,
And all kinds of
RUBBER GOODS.
JNO. B. IDESON & CO., Sole Agents, ... 115 Randolph street, ...

Steam Dye Works.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE-WORKS, Wm. Yerbury, 127 South Clark street, between ... and Monroe, Chicago. Gents ... cleaner of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods, ... Straw Hats and Bonnets Dyeing, Bleaching and ... Store and Country Work solicited. ... by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

WRIGHT & McCLURE, UNDERTAKERS, No. 46 Lasalle street. METALLIC COFFINS. Also, Wood Coffins and Shrouds of all ... prepared with Hearses and Carriages ... prompt attention at all hours. Have a Chapel Vault in the Cemetery.

20,000 BU. BARLEY MALT Cheap for Cash. IRWIN & ... 9 Board of Trade building.

AGRICULTURAL FURNACES AND KETTLES, of different sizes, for sale by wholesale and retail by VINCENT, TINSALL, ... & CO., ... 94 Lake and ... Wells streets.

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKERS WANTED. Good Wages and Regular Employment. TURNER & SIDWAY, ... 200 Randolph st., Chicago.

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS for Feed, Meal or Flour filled in ... at the lowest rates. ... STEVENS & ...

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles Kuhn will attend to the cleaning of privy vaults, removing of stable manure, and ... Orders directed to CHAS. KUHN, Chicago Post Office, Box ...

WARRANTY DEEDS.—Printed ... the Tribune Office, for sale at Tribune Office.

SPECIAL WARRANTY DEEDS at Tribune Office, 51 Clark street.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

Daily, delivered in city, per year	$ 8.00
Daily, delivered in city, per week	.15
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year	7.00
Daily, to mail subscribers, per six months	3.50
Tri-weekly, per year	4.00
Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo's. $1.00)	1.50
" 3 copies	4.00
" 5 copies	6.00
" 10 copies	10.00
" 20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club	20.00

☞ Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rate.

☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune

MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1861.

KENTUCKY INVADED.

If the reports from Cumberland Gap may to be believed—and we see no reason to doubt them—the rebels have made a quick response to Kentucky's choice of the Union, by marching several thousand men into the State for rapine and plunder. They are said to be pouring through Cumberland Gap, headed upon Barboursville, where are large supplies of bacon, and a Bank to be robbed. If the raid has been indeed begun, it will probably not stop with this. There are other troops near the border, and other suspicious movements going on in Tennessee, that forbid the idea. Kentucky has made the fate of the Union her fate, and if her fields are now to be drenched in blood as a consequence, it will be because the rebel States have forced the issue.

GEN. PILLOW.

Our dispatches from Cairo and Louisville agree that Gen. Pillow is devoting all his energies to the concentration of rebel troops at New Madrid, and to the strengthening of that position. The camps at Union City have been exhausted, and it is believed that the railroads leading north from Memphis are being used to their utmost capacity in transporting troops. Whatever force Gen. Pillow may be able to collect, his defensive works at New Madrid must be (when complete) very formidable, or the traditions of Mexico and Mr. Russell's description of Fort Randolph be utterly at fault.

More big guns have been received at Bird's Point, from St. Louis, and on our side the preparations either for offensive or defensive warfare—as time shall develop a choice—are on a large scale and of the most complete order.

THE WHEELING CONVENTION.

The provisional convention of Virginia re-assembled at Wheeling, on Tuesday the 6th, and is attended by the delegates of nearly every county west of the Alleghanies—a more numerous body than at the first session. The great question of a division of the State—on which the Legislature refused to act—is now revived with seemingly a more settled determination of its friends to carry it through. There will be, and in fact there has been thus far, a warm contest upon it, but indirect votes show some 40 in favor of the project, with 25 opposed, the latter being of two classes—those who oppose any division, and those who regard present action as inexpedient. The first thing done by the convention was to raise a committee of 31, one from each county represented, who should consider and mature all plans looking to a separation from the eastern part of the State, and meanwhile all resolutions are referred to them. This committee has a large majority of divisionists, and is composed as follows:

Messrs. West of Wetzel, Crawford of Hancock, Nichols of Brooke, Wilson of Ohio, Burley of Marshall, Johnson of Tyler, Stewart of Doddridge, Williamson of Pleasants, Douglas of Ritchie, Van Winkle of Wood, Flesher of Jackson, Wetzel of Mason, Brumfield of Wayne, Kramer of Monongalia, Barns of Marion, Cather of Taylor, Zinn of Preston, Parsons of Tucker, Crane of Randolph, Lewis, Withers of Gilmer, Burns of Harrison, ... of Putnam, Slack of Kanawha, Tewee ... Hampshire, Hawxhurst of Fairfax, and Miner of Alexandria.

The following resolutions, offered by Mr. Flesher, are the most important of the papers referred to the committee:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Division of the State, be requested to inquire into the expediency of taking the sense of the people in all the counties lying west of a line from the northwest corner of Tennessee and running to the top of the Allegheny mountains to the State of Maryland, on the question of a division of the State.

2. That the sense so required shall be taken by a vote of the usual forms at the several places of holding elections in the said counties on a day fixed by this Convention in the month of October next.

3. That if a majority of the voters shall cast their votes on that day in favor of a division of the State, the Legislature shall be requested and empowered to pass a law calling a Convention to assemble at the Capital at Wheeling, at as early a day as may be, for the purpose of framing a Constitution, and doing all other things necessary to be done for the proper organizing of Western Virginia into a State to be called the State of New Virginia.

A resolution offered by Mr. Farnsworth, of Upshur, declaring it inexpedient to take action on a division of the State, and providing for the dissolution of the Convention on the 9th, was laid on the table after a sharp debate, by a vote of 39 to 25. A resolution providing for the repeal of the stay law passed by the Legislature, was also, after debate, tabled by a vote of 41 to 24. Ordinances have been reported declaring null and void the proceedings of the rival Convention at Richmond, particularly the act which alienates loyal citizens of the State; also, ordinances providing for the discharge of the duties of State officers, and for other matters of local interest. As an offset to the Richmond ordinance, it is proposed to adopt one at Wheeling declaring the aiders and abettors of treason enemies to the State, and confiscating both their real estate and personal property to the Government.

EMANCIPATION AND WAGES.

On the third page of this morning's issue, will be found some very interesting extracts from Abbott's book, in regard to the liberation, in the British West Indies, of 800,000 slaves in a single day. The effect of immediate emancipation is presented in a strikingly clear light.

The subject is one that possesses a peculiar interest at the present time, when a single well authentic fact is worth reams of declamation. In the case in question, nearly a million of human beings, who had long suffered the severest kind of slavery, were unconditionally introduced to the blessings of Freedom, and it is not known that a drop of blood was shed, or that a single blow was struck, or an outrage committed, by one of this vast multitude in consequence of their sudden release from bondage.

The greatest ally of slaveholders in this country, is the apprehension in the Northern mind that if the slaves were liberated, they would become roaming, vicious vagabonds; that they would overrun the North, and subsist by mendicancy and vagrancy; and that from the day they were made free, they would cease to work.

The slaveholders have instilled this monstrous lie into the minds of multitudes of people in the free States. Abbott's observations on the West Indies entirely explodes it. He shows that the stimulus of *wages* took the place of the lash, and the love of home kept the negro near where he was born. There was no longer any motive for insurrection. In short, all the predictions of the croakers and enemies of freedom came to naught. He says: "It was found that upon all those estates where the slaves had been treated with any degree of humanity, *they were eager to remain and work for their former masters for the most reasonable wages.*" With the right to occupy the old dwelling, and the privilege of cultivating a small patch of ground, it was discovered that the field slaves almost universally preferred to remain on the old plantations amidst scenes and associations endeared to them by time. The motive power of wages, the force of early attachments, the necessity of providing for his family and himself, were found to be abundantly sufficient to keep the freed slave at work and at home; and all the prognostications that he would become a wandering vagabond proved untrue. The nature of the negro in the rebel States is precisely the same as